Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE. MECHANIC ARTS. LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

The Sword and the Ploughshare.

Through the mad ambition of a few aspiring and reckless individuals, the Government and national institutions have been assailed and the nation plunged into civil war. Thousands and thousands of hitherto peaceable and quiet citizens must leave their homes, their families and business, and go to do battle for the preservation of the Government and the Constitution. Napoleon used to say that war was a "hellish trade," and no man knew the nature of it better than he did, and he might truly add that civil war is the most hellish of all.

The evil has been brought upon us by the folly and wickedness of others, and we cannot now escape it. Whichever way it turns, God grant there may be short work of it.

While our friends are compelled to follow the "pomp and circumstance of war," let those who are permitted to remain at home double their diligence in the various industrial arts of life. We have the promise, which will surely be fulfilled some time or other, that "swords shall be beaten into ploughshares, and spears into pruning-hooks." Now let those of us who have the means demonstrate to the community how much better and how much more powerful the homely old poughshare is for good and for the sustenance and the redemption of the world from the physical ills of life, than all the swords and spears now in creation, or that have been since the days of that fighting scoundrel who killed his brother Abel. Look about you and see if you have the means of putting another acre into successful cultivation. If we cannot have peace in our Southern borders, let us have peace at home, and tax our powers to the full extent of tilling the earth and producing full barns and cellars and garners in the fall. We have passed through a strong winter, and come out in good shape, all things considered. The earth presents itself to us in good order for early work. Let the ploughshares pass cheerily through it, and careful seeding and patient after culture will undoubtedly be crowned ere another winter with bountiful crops. The ploughshares will assuredly rule the swords, and become the true salvation of the nation.

New Brunswick Agricultural Report.

The Fredericton *Head Quarters* gives an interesting abstract of the report of Prof. Robb, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of New Brunswick. The first fifty pages contain a description of the soil and climate of the Province, information as to its agricultural capabilities, from recent observations, and a treatise on agriculture. Much valuable information is given, both as to the principles and practice of agriculture, and the following conclusions are drawn from the consideration of the subject:

1. There is no specific remedy for exhaustion of the soil, but if the principles of agriculture are well understood and applied, "the same good results will follow in New Brunswick, which have attended their application elsewhere." 2. "Land being cheap in New Brunswick and labor dear, trade draws capital from agriculture; but for *men with slender means and a stout heart a farm is the safest investment.*" The mind should be cultivated in him who is to cultivate the soil, and to further that a short and easy summary of fundamental principles should be distributed. Friendly competitions, by means of agricultural societies and general exhibitions, should be stimulated; to do so requires both encouragement and superintendence. Societies receiving public aid should be brought into a definite and systematic course of action, under central board. As regards improved breeding of stock, crops, &c., &c., detailed reports will best effect this.

When prizes are given at shows attention should be given to the necessity for using numbers, weights, measures, and dates, and for stating in writing the methods adopted in securing the results for which rewards are bestowed. "Premiums, like patents, are not to be granted for things, but for the disclosure of methods." Root crops, which derive most part of their nourishment from the atmosphere, afford a greater weight of food for stock from the same breadth of land than others. The grain crop ought to hinge upon the root crop, and Swedes, clover, or buckwheat, ought to appear in every rotation. It is better to improve the quality than to extend the area of land under cultivation, and labor should be supplemented by means of improved implements, and fodder economised by housing stock in warm stables.

Incorporated in the Report is Mr. Barberic's account of his mission to England, to select cattle, &c. Forming a part also of this comprehensive report are two prize essays, on the agricultural history and condition of Sunbury and Charlotte County, by the Rev. Dr. Wiggins and James G. Stevens, Esq.

Answer to Harrow Teeth Queries.

We are enabled to answer the inquiries of our Gardiner correspondent in our last, respecting what he calls the "Hicks' Bucklin Harrow," which by the way, is a misnomer, the proper name being "Bucklin's Patent Tooth Harrow." We answer the questions seriatim as they are propounded: The Bucklin Harrow was not exhibited at Portland last year, but Ford's Harrow, similar to the Bucklin, received the Society's first premium. We believe that the Share's Harrow Teeth are not chilled hardened. The Bucklin Teeth are chilled hardened. Depth of teeth of the latter, 7 inches, same as the Ford Teeth. Mr. Levi Hicks still manufactures the Bucklin Harrow in this city. Price, $800. Price of Ford's, $7,50.

Do you want a Jersey Cow?

If you do, just turn your eye to our advertising columns and you will see that our friend John Giles, of South Woodstock, Conn., purposes to sell at auction, on the 1st day of May next, a lot of pure bred Jerseys from his herd. We know that Mr. Giles has some as good Jerseys as were ever imported.

Mr. Giles is a careful breeder, and what he says in regard to his stock may be relied on, and the sale will afford an excellent chance for you to supply yourself with some of this excellent butter race of cows.

Marblehead Cabbages.

Our Woodstock, N. B. correspondent, is informed that he can procure the seed of these famous cabbages of Mr. J. J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass. See his advertisement.

Grafting the Grape.

The grafting season has come, and as some of our friends have made inquiries respecting grafting the grape-vine, the following remarks upon the subject will be in season for them. The grape may be grafted easily in the common modes of cleft grafting, splice grafting, saddle grafting, &c. It may also be engrafted by inarching where two vines are growing near enough to each other. Care must be used in grafting, lest in the bleeding season the graft be washed out. Some therefore, wait until the bleeding season is over, which will certainly be when the blossoms begin to show themselves.

We have met in the *Genesee Farmer* a very good method of grape grafting, which we copy. It is illustrated by the accompanying cut, by which it will be seen that a single bud, with sufficient wood will answer the purpose:

Fig. 1. Stock. Fig. 2. Bud. Fig. 3. Bud in place previous to being wound.

Some cultivators have recommended inarching or grafting by approach, which has the advantage of being simple—consisting merely of shaving a little bark and wood from the stock to be grafted, and bringing a branch of another kind, after taking a little bark and wood from it, and fitting the two together. Tongueing is an improvement on this system. But I think most practical men will admit that it is imperfect at best; besides, very few people have the kind desired growing near the one to be grafted.

Again, some recommend cutting the vines down and cleft grafting them, which is done by splitting the stocks with a chisel, and inserting the scion in the form of a wedge. This answers well in some cases; but if the grafts should fail, you lose your crop of fruit entirely for that season.

What I propose to show is, that a person of limited skill can, if he possessed a large vine, graft half a dozen or more varieties on the same plant, or renew it entirely, as the case may be, without materially injuring the crop of fruit the same season. In the first place, select good sound wood of the previous year's growth, of the kind desired, before the sap is in motion; lay them by in a cool, damp place, till you perceive the buds beginning to swell on the vine to be grafted. Then take one pound of rosin, one-fourth pound of tallow and one-fourth pound of beeswax, and melt in an earthen or tin vessel; next take strips of strong factory cloth, nearly an inch wide, for tying. This done, take your knife, which should be very sharp for the operation, and make a cut downwards about half an inch below the bud intended to be used, and half way through; next enter the blade of the knife half an inch above the bud, and bring it down back of the bud till it forms a junction with the first cut. [*See engravings, Fig.* 2.]

Then select a smooth place on the vine that you intend to operate upon, and adopt precisely the same plan on the stock as you have previously done on this scion, by removing a piece of bark and wood corresponding in size to the bud you intend to insert. Be careful not to cut out too large a piece at first, as you can easily enlarge the cut if found necessary. If the cut should be a little too wide for the bud, as is often the case, be careful to fit one side evenly, as the junction of the liber or inner bark of stock and scion is of the highest importance. Next take two strands of copper wire, of sufficient length to go around and fasten; place one around the lower extremity of the bud where the lip of the stock covers it, and secure it on the side opposite the bud; this done, secure the upper part of the bud in the same way. Then take a strip of the prepared factory, and dip into the composition, which should be about blood-heat, and wind the bud, taking care not to cover it, yet at the same time to render it perfectly air and water tight. To complete the job, dip the finger or a piece of rag in the composition, and fill up any spaces that may be left on the stem of the vine, either above or below the wrapping. It will be necessary to put another strand of wire around the vine, above the bud, to arrest the upward flow of the sap; or what is perhaps better, bend the vine over till the bud has started a few inches; when it has become in a measure self-supporting, and the wrapping and wire can then be taken off, and the vine tied up in its place.

If the graft or grafts are thought of more consequence than the crop of fruit, the head or top of the vine can be reduced at intervals through the summer, as the grafts gain strength, which will help them very materially.

Of the success of this plan of grafting, I can speak in the fullest confidence. Scarcely one in fifty will fail if the above directions are faithfully carried out. If any grafts should fail, inserted in this way, it will be no detriment at all to the vine, which is one great advantage this plan has over cleft grafting. It is a surer way of grafting, because the tendency of the sap being to the upper branches, by this mode it can be checked and forced into this particular bud. This plan is very useful in vineries where the stems have become naked of fruiting spurs. By careful and good management, canes can be obtained in one season from twelve to twenty feet in length, and of proportionate strength. FRANCIS A. BALLER.

Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

The eighth Annual Report of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, Hon. Charles L. Flint, has been issued from the press. We have not yet received a copy of the Report, but avail ourselves of the following summary of contents which we find in the Boston *Journal*:

"It embraces reports on the subject of pleuro pneumonia by the commissioners and the medical board of examiners; papers upon the sheep and the horse, by committees of the Board of Agriculture, both of which are replete with valuable practical information and suggestions; reports of committees appointed to visit the county agricultural exhibitions, and other matter of interest to the farmer—the whole forming a valuable document.

From the report we learn there has been a rapid decline in the sheep husbandry of Massachusetts during the last twenty years. In 1840 the number of sheep in the Commonwealth was 378,-226, while in 1860 there were only 113,111, a decrease of 255,115. It also appears that there is a rapid tendency to the growing of coarse and middle-wooled sheep for their flesh, to the exclusion of those breeds raised only for their wool. The number of horses in the Commonwealth is 90,712, which is 16,652 more than in 1850."

Flax Culture.

Efforts are being made in some sections of New England to arouse the farmers to commence the culture of flax again, for the purpose of converting it to flax cotton. There is no doubt that flax cotton will ultimately come into use, but it cannot supersede common cotton.

In order however, to start farmers into the culture of flax, (for there is no trouble in raising flax,) they must be assured of a permanent cash market for it.

If any reliable person, or company of persons will establish a manufactory of flax, and say to the farmer we will pay you a remunerating price for all the flax you can bring us, the culture would begin at once, and continue as long as the market did. We believe there is comparatively none grown in New England now, but we see by the *Canadian Agricultural Journal*, that in some sections of Canada it is pretty extensively grown.

Messrs. Perine Brothers, of Conestoga, Waterloo County, C. W., cultivate annually about four hundred acres of flax. They state that they sow about seventy-four pounds, or about a bushel and a half to the acre. They sow about the first of May, and harvest the last of July. Their average crop seems to be twelve bushels of seed, which will average fifty-six pounds to the bushel, and three hundred and twenty-five pounds of fibre to the acre. Their soil is vegetable mould with a small portion of sand and clay.

They prepare their crop in the old way, by dew-rotting, and use it in the manufacture of thread and twine, and tow cloth.

The facilities afforded by new inventions for sowing, harvesting, rotting, braking or scutching the fibre, renders the work of culture and preparation of this crop almost nothing compared to the old system, which was very laborious and irksome. Still almost every farmer used to have his flax-patch, and to cheerfully go through all the hard routine required for its growth, preparation and manufacture.

The increased manufacture of cotton, and the cheap linen cloths of Ireland and Holland, finally relieved him of this labor, and he will not go into even the culture of the fibre again unless he can be sure it will pay.

Death of Dr. Robb.

We have recently heard, with much sorrow, that Dr. Robb, the very able Secretary of the New Brunswick Board of Agriculture is dead. He has been for many years ardently devoted to the cause of agricultural improvement in that Province. That community, and indeed the whole agricultural community have met with a serious loss. His scientific attainments, and his hearty labors in the cause made him an efficient laborer, and his services will be much missed. A friend informs us that James G. Stephens, Esq., of Charlotte Co., has been elected to fill Dr. Robb's place in the Board.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Norridgewock Farmers' Club.

Report of Meetings of April 2d and 9th, 1861.

William H. Taylor, Vice President, in the Chair. Report of last meeting read and accepted. The regular topic of the evening was then announced, as "Gardening," and the members at once proceeded in its discussion.

R. A. Davis made the opening remark. He would prefer to have the ground for a garden left perfectly level, and the different sorts of the same variety of seeds planted at a distance from each other. He had found excellent results from applying soap-suds to cucumbers, and other vines.

Harrison Whiting, in reply to a question from the Chairman, as to whether he would have his garden made into beds or left level, replied that it would depend greatly upon the character of the soil. If moist, he would raise the land into beds; if light he would leave it level. Had not transplanted cabbages, but would plant them about three feet apart each way; he was satisfied they would grow better in this way. To make them head well, run a knife through the stump just below the head and put in a stick. Would hoe often, and as early in the morning as possible.

Milton Tobey had been successful in growing onions from the tops, but not from the seeds. Plants beans in a circle, having them run on strings to a pole stuck in the center. In this way they grow more tender, and are convenient to gather, besides being somewhat ornamental.

M. P. Hale made some lengthy remarks which were highly useful and practical, speaking from his own observation and experience, in regard to soils, manures, depth of plowing, &c., &c. He also made some suggestions about filling up all the ground, and having one crop to succeed another upon the same piece of land. He was satisfied he did not cover peas deep enough, and his statements led to a discussion in which the chairman and Mr. Davis took a part. The chairman proposed that Mr. Hale should try an experiment to test the question, and stated it in these terms: Let a ditch one rod long be dug in some convenient position in the garden. At one end have it half an inch deep, deepening gradually to six inches. In this, plant peas at equal distances, taking care to see at what depth they are covered. Watch their germination and growth and report results. Other members of the club requested to try the same experiment.

J. W. Bates said, from accident, some sun-flower seeds were planted in the hill with cucumbers. As the stalks were quite stout, they answered as a support for the cucumber vines, and it was curious to see cucumbers growing three feet from the ground. He considered it as suggesting a good idea, for the vines grew more rapidly, and were free from bugs. Ashes and salt he considered as indispensable in raising a bed of onions.

Calvin Hale said he was no farmer but something of a gardener, and his statements proved that he was acquainted with all the various operations of the garden. He had his ground left level, seed planted in drills, and the earth worked up gradually round the plants. Preferred to transplant, doing the work with a garden trowel, removing some dirt with the plant. Had succeeded in growing beans, by having them run upon straw or litter. In this way they required no hoeing, and were tender and healthy. He thought as a general thing that people planted their gardens too early. It was best to wait until the ground was thoroughly warm and dry.

Other informal remarks were made, and it was voted to lay the topic on the table for discussion at the next meeting. Adjourned to Tuesday evening, April 9th.

TUESDAY, April 9th.

Mr. P. Hale, in the Chair. Some important works for the Library, were presented by S. L. Boardman. In behalf of F. B. French, of Mercer, Mr. W. H. Taylor presented to the Society, to be placed in its Cabinet, a most perfect and valuable specimen of fine grayaucke, filled with various fossil shell impressions. The specimen is about 6 inches square, and 2 thick, and was obtained by Mr. French, from Babbitt Ridge, in the southeast corner of Moscow. For an interesting account of this formation, the reader is referred to Dr. Jackson's Third Report on the Geology of Maine, page 46, or to the last Report of Mr. Goodale, (1860,) page 155–6.

The subject of gardening was then taken up, and remarks made by various members. We omit a report of them in order to give place to the following paper which was read by the author.

CULTURE OF ASPARAGUS—BY WILLIAM H. TAYLOR.

Asparagus ground should be light, and very rich, and it does well on a sandy soil. For a small family, an asparagus bed should be about two rods long, and twelve feet wide. By having it as large as this, you may not only have a mess very often, in its time, but shoots enough at one time of uniform size, which is of great importance.

To keep grass and weeds from encroaching upon the bed, it should be edged with stone or wood, of sufficient width to go into the ground several inches, and to rise four or five inches above the surface. Upon the top of the bed there should be fine manure, well worked into the soil, so as to raise the bed to the height of the edging, which should be raked fine and level. Through the centre of the length of the bed, lay thin flagging stone, two feet wide, which will prevent the bed from being trodden down while cutting the asparagus. Sow about the first of May, one inch deep and eighteen inches apart each way.

To sow a bed I have described, draw a line 15 inches from edging for first row; second, 18 inches from first; third, 18 inches from the second, which will bring the third row within 9 inches of the flaging; therefore you will not have to reach but two feet three inches to cut the center row. This will give three rows each side of walk. It would be well to sow two or three seeds in a hill, as they are somewhat uncertain to grow, but let only one plant stand in a hill.

The first year the plant will look puny, but be not discouraged, you will yet rejoice in your labor. Keep the bed free from weeds, and the ground light; but do not wound the crowns of the roots. After the fall frosts have killed the tops, they should be cut off and burnt upon the bed, and a little long manure spread over the whole surface. As asparagus is a sea-shore plant, it likes salt, therefore sow salt *liberally* in the spring, after the first year.

If well taken care of, it will do to cut the third year. It is a plant easily raised, wholesome, and universally liked. Is it not a little surprising that no more attention is paid to its cultivation?

During the reading of this paper, the author was constantly interrupted by questions from those present, which were replied to in an easy, conversational way, and by this, many other facts not herein stated were made known.

The Society then adjourned to Tuesday evening, April 16th, at 7 o'clock, having discussed one of the most interesting topics of the session, from which much useful knowledge was gained.

REPORTER.

For the Maine Farmer.

Hints for the Season.

With the return of spring, accompanied by its train of April showers, genial showers and pleasant weather generally, comes the farmer's season of labor and activity. He must sow, if he expects to reap, and according to his diligence shall be his reward. With the warm weather in March, he aroused from his dormant state and made his calculations; through April he makes all needful preparations and commences his labors, which shall have entered into the full tide of successful operation during the balmy, flowery May.

The season's wood was probably cut and stored in March; if not, delay no longer; if you have not room to "house" the whole of it, put at least a portion under cover for use during stormy weather. Mend your tools, carts, wagons, &c.; put a new side piece to that cart-body; have your harrow-teeth sharpened; hunt up your chains, hoes, shovels, and put in working condition all those other things of which you know more about than I do. Don't be in too great a hurry to put your seed into the ground; wait till the soil is of the proper temperature to cause the seed to germinate. Don't be in a rage to cultivate a great quantity of land,—more than you can work properly, or have manure for, but do what you *do, well*, and your crop will undoubtedly prove you in the right. If you haven't done your grafting yet, don't delay; the earlier the scions are set after the weather is warm enough for the rennet to work easily, the better. Don't depend upon itinerant "scion setters" for the varieties you wish engrafted, but be sure you have the right sort. There is that nice thrifty Blue Damson out at the corner, why not have it grafted to Green Gages? Have your trees grafted in the small limbs, and don't trim too large limbs from your old trees. Fix up your walls, bars and fences, and those bars that lead into the barn-yard, and road; now wouldn't it be nice and handy to have a gate,—one that would open and swing easy? Transplant some shade trees as soon as the frost will permit. Don't believe such things *pay*, do you? well, just you set out a couple of nice elms, one on each side of the gate that leads to the road, then just for the fun of the thing you know, sit down inside of the fence and listen to what your neighbors say when they pass along the road. Don't pinch Star and Line; give them plenty of good hay, and they will pay for it when you are "breaking up." Don't grudge your "other half" a bit of ground for a "posy-bed;" don't tell her she had better be setting out cabbages, but rather assist her a little when you have a spare moment. Teach your girls to love flowers rather than novels,—that freckles are preferable to paint, and common sense is superior to sentimentality. You have a son—he is nearly a young man; don't work him too hard, for if you do, he will be disgusted with the farm; give him holidays, and make the farm, not a *place*, but a *home* for him. Take one, two,—yes, half a dozen agricultural and miscellaneous papers for him and yourself. Cost too much, does it? Well, let him "go on a spree" which will cost him five dollars; add two or three of these together and find the difference. Raise him a yoke of steers—not a colt, for fast horses make fast men. But there, probably you will do just as you please, despite my advice. I have only one more hint to add, don't "take everything for granted," but while exerting all rightful precaution don't be "*old fogyish*" and reject the new merely because it *is* new, but "prove all things and hold fast the good." OBSERVER.

Belfast, April, 1861.

For the Maine Farmer.

Bigger Calves---Cotswold Sheep.

FRIEND HOLMES:—I see by the last number of the *Maine Farmer* that Mr. Wm. Cochran of Readfield gives an account of a "BIG CALF AND BIG PIG," the former half Durham, that weighed when a few hours old 110 lbs.; and the latter a White Chester, weighing when 4 1-2 months old, 137 lbs.

In reply we have to say, that while Readfield has done well, Corinth has done better. James C. Brackett, Esq., of E. Corinth has a cow which is considered of *native stock*, but which may be a quarter Durham, that brought a calf a few weeks ago, weighing in a few hours after it was dropped, 116 lbs. This calf was sired by a full-blood Durham bull which was purchased in March, 1860, (then a yearling,) of Hon. Warren Perceival, of Vassalbrough, and now the property of Messrs. Barker and Eddy, of Corinth.

In relation to pigs, the subscriber has a full-blood Chester boar, now 13 mos. old, to which Sylvester Eddy, Esq., of Corinth drove his sow in December last, and yesterday she brought him a litter of 16 pigs, all alive and smart, the aggregate weight of which was 50 lbs., when dropped.

I noticed in a late No. of the *Maine Farmer* an inquiry as to the ownership of "*Cotswold Sheep*" in this State, with a list of the owners, so far as known. You may add to that list the names of Hon. Warren Perceival of Vassalborough, and Hon. G. G. Cushman of Bangor; also, if you please, that of Your humble servant,

NOAH BARKER.

Exeter Mills, April 15, 1861.

Maine Farmer.

Spare the Birds, Sportsman!

In an article—"General Exercises"—in *The Maine Teacher*, Mr. Geo. E. Brackett, Belfast, in giving an "object lesson" to an imaginary class of pupils, comes forward very justly to the defence of a bird that is generally looked upon with an evil eye in rural districts.

The conversation is concerning a wormy apple, and the insect which caused this defect, is called the "codling moth." But in regard to their enemy, the birds in question, called "crowners," "cropple-crowners," "blow-pickers," &c., the following colloquy ensues:

"TEACHER. 'Did you ever see any birds which you called "blow-pickers" in your orchards?'

WM. 'Oh! yes, sir, I have seen a good many flocks in our orchard, and I shot a good many last spring.'

TEA. 'What did you shoot them for, William?'

WM. 'Cause they picked off the blossoms, and made the apples blight.'

TEA. 'How do you know they do?'

WM. 'I saw them picking; and that's what everybody says.'

TEA. 'Everybody makes a great mistake, William. The birds do not eat or pick off the blossoms or young fruit, which could possess but little nutrition. They live principally upon insects, and it is these they are searching for in the blossoms, and of which they destroy thousands each day.'"

I, too, like William and many other boys, have shot birds, thinking them destructive, in days agone, and right sorry am I; but no one then said a word in their favor. But further on the Teacher is made to say of these insects which destroy the apple, in reply to a pupil:

"This moth deposits an egg in the *calyx* or blossom of the young fruit, from which soon hatches a little worm which, in that stage of its existence, is called the *larva*. This worm begins eating the young apple, and continues to increase in size as the apple grows, until it arrives at an age of a few months, when it leaves the apple, seeks some crevice where it fastens and covers itself with a fine, white, silky substance, its skin, or outer covering becoming hard, and in this condition it remains through the winter in a dormant state; it is then termed the *pupa* or *chrysalis*. When the warm weather again comes, the *pupa* casts off its outer skin or covering, and comes forth a moth, which again deposits its eggs, and passes through the changes above described. So you see the blow-picker was a friend, and not, as you supposed, an enemy."

Any just and truthful plea for the birds or information concerning injurious insects is so important to the farmer boy that it is deemed a sufficient excuse for these extracts, and especially the one on the insects under a plea for the birds.

ELM TREE FARM.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Orchard.

MR. EDITOR:—The apple tree we opine will yet be a source of immense wealth to our State. It is perhaps bad policy to set out many apple trees upon our level lands, upon our tillage or mowing lands. Sides of hills or even hill tops are excellent for raising this kind of fruit. Perhaps more attention has been paid to engrafting than is advisable. The farmer who grows apples largely will have enough of all kinds of fruit, so that he may not be under necessity to seek for choice varieties.

To spend too much time in pruning the trees is we think an unwise course. We should remove the dead limbs and in some cases perhaps use a little cement when large limbs have been cut off to protect the tree from injury. It is well to thin out the tops of the trees so that a free passage may be had when gathering off the fruit. The easiest method that we have found is to use the foot. In this way a very large tree may be gathered in a short time.

Cider, if not used to excess, is a wholesome and agreeable beverage. It will ere long be an article which will be eagerly sought for, and will command attention in the great markets of the world.

JOHN E. ROLFE.

Rumford, March, 1861.

Hereford in Hartland.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Maine Farmer of Feb. 28 a young farmer inquires, among other things, where in the vicinity of Cornville, he can purchase a Hereford bull. You referred him to Mr. Underwood. I have one for sale which will be two years old next June; sired by a full blood, owned by Mr. Loomis of Madison, formerly owned by Underwood of Fayette. His mother is a grade Devon whose milking qualities are good. We made last Jan. 7 lbs. of good yellow butter from 100 lbs. of her milk. I did not allow him but very little custom last year. Should your young farmer wish farther information he can address me by mail. EBOS. H. MARSH, JR.

Hartland, March 30, 1861.

For the Maine Farmer.

Osier Willows---Query.

MR. EDITOR:—I have seen articles in your paper, and in others, recommending the cultivation of the willow to those who have suitable lands, and saying the French Osier is the kind wanted. Thinking I have just the soil for it, I wish to know where, and how I can get the right sort of willow, and what will be the expense. Any information from you or your correspondents will be thankfully received by a subscriber.

L. C. DUNN.

Kenduskeag, April, 1861.

NOTE. The Osier Willow grows well in Maine in almost any soil, from swamp to highland. They can probably be obtained at some of the nurseries near Bangor, or of N. Foster, Gardiner, or S. L. Goodale, Saco. There are several varieties of these Osiers, but they do not differ very essentially as to their basket-making qualities. We do not know the price of the cuttings per dozen or hundred. It cannot be much.—ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

Inquiry.

MR. EDITOR:—I should like to inquire if you know who makes, or has the right for making Cole's, Grapevine or Mooley's Scythe Snaths. We should like to get a dozen or two to introduce in this section. I have used them, and can speak for their being the easiest and best to work with that I ever saw. We used them in New York State. If you know the person, please to make this known to him through your paper, and we think you will be doing a benefit to many a farmer. Have heard numbers of them inquired for.

Yours truly, GEO. WESTON.

Prospect Harbor, March 30*th*, 1861.

NOTE. We cannot answer the question, but perhaps some of our readers can.—ED.

For the Maine Farmer

Alsike Clover.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been reading in Mr. Goodale's Report for 1859, of a grass called Alsick Clover. I wish to know through your paper if it has been cultivated in Maine, and where I can get a little seed. Yours respectfully,

GEO. W. JONES.

East Corinth, March 20*th*, 1861.

NOTE. The Alsike Clover has not been cultivated to any extent in Maine. In the neighborhood of Toronto, Canada West, we are told it is being successfully cultivated, and the probability is it will succeed here also. You can get the seed of J. M. Thorburn & Co., 15 John St., N. Y., at 60 cents per pound.—ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

Is Tree-setting Profitable?

MR. EDITOR;—I wish to communicate, through your invaluable paper, to the young farmers of Maine, some of my experience in setting out forest trees. I have, within the last thirty years set out, or transplanted quite a number, but will only refer to two. In the year 1815 I transplanted two elms, about the size of a rake handle; since that time they have not cost me one cent in either time or money. At this time it is judged they would make a cord of wood each, and worth at least six dollars for fuel, as they stand. A pretty good investment for about two hours' labor.

Now, had I gone into it a little stranger, and set out one hundred on the road-side in a straight line, or straight as might be,—it would have taken me, probably, about a week,—I should have had one hundred cords, worth for fuel, three hundred dollars, at least.

Now I would again ask, is tree-setting profitable? There is yet another way in which it may be made profitable. It may readily be perceived, that, were the trees spoken of standing by the roadside, how easily a permanent fence might be made which would obviate the inconvenience of snow drifting, which has cost the State of Maine thousands of dollars during the past winter, merely by small chains confined at each end to the trees by strong staples.

I have omitted many weighty reasons which might be advanced in favor of this object, but will just say to my brother farmers, and especially to those of you who have clayey soils, if you believe as I do, you will commence this spring, and procure young and vigorous elms and maples, from two to four inches in diameter, (not those from the swamp, that run up from twenty to thirty feet without a limb,) and set them by the roadside as far as your land extends, about twenty feet apart. Thus you will have in the course of three or four years living posts sufficiently strong to sustain the chains. SUBSCRIBER.

West Falmouth, April 8, 1861.

For the Maine Farmer.

Red Top---Query.

MR. EDITOR:—Can you inform me in your next *Farmer* what is the usual amount of red top seed to sow to the acre, on *rather* poor, sandy land? and oblige H. E. TUCKER.

North Conway, N. H. April 11*th*, 1861.

NOTE. We generally sow a bushel to the acre, though others do not put on so much. A less quantity of seed will answer on moist land, because it will "tiller" or spread faster on such soils.—ED.

Agricultural Miscellany.

What are Trees made of.

If we were to take up a handful of soil and examine it under the microscope, we should probably find it to contain a number of fragments of wood, small broken pieces of branches or leaves, or other parts of the tree. If we could examine it chemically, we should find yet more strikingly that it was nearly the same as wood in its composition. Perhaps, then, it may be said the young plant may obtain its wood from the earth in which it grows. The following experiment will show whether the conjecture is correct or not. Two hundred pounds of earth were dried in an oven, and afterwards put into a large earthern vessel; the earth was then moistened with rain water, and a willow tree weighing five pounds was planted therein. During the space of five years, the earth was carefully watered with rain water. The willow grew and flourished, and to prevent the earth from being mixed with fresh earth, being blown upon it by the winds, it was covered with a metal plate full of very minute holes, which would exclude everything but air from getting access to the earth below it. After growing in the earth for five years, the tree was removed, and on being weighed was found to have gained one hundred and sixty four pounds. And this estimate did not include the weight of the leaves or dead branches which in five years fell from the tree.

Now came the application of the test. Was all this obtained from the earth? It had not sensibly diminished; but in order to make the experiment conclusive, it was again dried in an oven and put in the balance. Astonishing was the result—the earth weighed only *two ounces* less than it did when the willow was first planted in it! yet the tree had gained *one hundred and sixty-four pounds*. Manifestly, then, the wood thus gained in the space of time was *not* obtained from the earth; we are obliged therefore to repeat our question, "Where does the wood come from?" We are left with only two alternatives, the water with which it was refreshed, or the air in which it lived. It can be clearly shown that it was not due to the water: we are consequently unable to resist the perplexing and wonderful conclusion—it was derived from the *air*.

Can it be? Were those great ocean spaces of wood, which are as old as man's introduction into Eden, and wave in their vast and solitary luxuriance over the fertile hills and plains of South America, were all these obtained from the thin air? Were the particles which unite to form our battle-ships, Old England's walls of wood, ever borne the world about, not only on wings of air, but air themselves? Was the firm table on whic I write, the chair on which I rest, the solid floor on which I dwell, once in a form which I could not as much as lay my finger on and grasp in my hand? Wonderful truth! all this is air.—*English Paper.*

Coe & Co's Superphosphates.

Dr. Hatch of Keen, N. H., has addressed an interesting communication to the selling agents of Messrs. Coe & Co., on the relative merits of their superphosphates and the Peruvian guano. Dr. Hatch is a gentleman whose scientific education is of the highest and most precise kind, while he is also a careful and experienced practical agriculturist—qualities not often found in the same person in so great a degree. We ask attention to his letter:

MESSRS. ELLIOT & RIPLEY:

Gents—At your request I annex a statement as regards the relative value of Coe's Superphosphate of Lime and Peruvian guano.

Being obliged to purchase manure for a large portion of my crops last year, I made inquiries for the best and cheapest. I was satisfied, theoretically, that Super-Phosphate of Lime was what I needed, but was persuaded to try, at the same time, Peruvian Guano. I plowed two acres of light sandy loam, and used on one half three bags of Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, on the other one and a half bags of the best Peruvian Guano, costing ten cents more than the lime. The land was sowed to Hungarian grass, millet and clover. The result was the same in each instance, viz: that portion of the land upon which the Guano was used produced only about two-thirds as much as the other. In my garden, I found that the peas, (contrary to my prediction,) came up earlier, grew faster and larger, and yielded more than twice the quantity upon the Super-Phosphate than those upon the Guano. I also tried the same experiment with early potatoes, with precisely the same result. I also used the lime for corn, oats, carrots, mangolds and turnips, and in every instance to my entire satisfaction. I have no hesitation in saying that I consider it the best and cheapest artificial manure that can be *bought*.

Keene, April 6, 1861. THOS. E. HATCH.

We learn from our numerous correspondence that the Phosphate is not only quicker in its effects than Peruvian Guano, but much more durable, lasting from five to six years; and after all the information we have received, we give it as our opinion that Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime is far the best fertilizer the farmer can use.—*Cor. Boston Journal.*

Purposes Served by Lime.

Professor Johnston, of Conneticut, an able agricultural chemist, gives the following information derived from carefully-conducted analyses, of the purposes served by lime as an application to farm land, and is worthy of attention, especially at the present time when the subject is under consideration. Prof. Johnston's brief article, proceeding from a gentleman who has made agricultural science almost a speciality, is peculiarly appropriate.

The purposes served by lime as a chemical constituent of the soil are at least of four distinct kinds.

1. It supplies a kind of inorganic food which appears to be necessary to the healthy growth of all our cultivated plants.

2. It neutralises acid substances which are naturally formed in the soil, and decomposes or renders harmless other noxious compounds which are not unfrequently within reach of the roots of plants.

3. It changes the inert vegetable matter in the soil, so as gradually to render it useful to vegetation.

4. It causes, facilitates, or enables other useful compounds, both organic and inorganic, to be produced in the soil, or so promotes the decomposition of existing compounds as to prepare them more speedily for entering into the circulation of plants.

The fertilising properties of lime, then, appear to arise, in a great measure, from the force with which it attracts carbonic acid from the atmosphere or soil to which it is exposed. This attraction for carbonic acid is so powerful, that if lime be placed in contact with animal or vegetable matter, they are decomposed or dissolved with great rapidity, and reduced to a fit state for entering the roots of plants. It is for this reason that we see such good results from the application of lime upon soils where green crops have been consumed on the land, or where any of the various plants used for that purpose have been plowed in green. It also produces equally good effects, and for the same reason, in soils newly broken up; in fact, in all soils rich in humus or vegetable matter.

But the chemical action of lime is not confined to the decomposition of vegetable and other organic matter in the soil. It appears to be clearly established by the experiments of agricultural chemists, that this substance has also the property of setting at liberty the alkalies which are present in exceedingly small quantities in the soil, favoring the formation of soluble silicates, which are useful to all of our crops of grain. Lime, however, not only acts chemically, but to a certain extent it is also useful by altering the mechanical nature of the soil. For instance, it renders clayey soils less tenacious; and it is also stated that it makes sandy soils firmer, and loamy soils soft, mellow and light. Such is briefly all that is known at present concerning the chemical properties of lime.

Power of Horses at Different Rates of Speed.

EDS. CO. GENT.—Do you know of any experiments showing the loss of effective power arising from increase of speed of horses when drawing—that is to say, how much *less* time can a horse or team continue to draw or expend a given force, when driven at any rate above 2½ miles per hour, than uniformly at that rate or thereabouts?

W.

Horses, at a moderate walk, will accomplish more labor than when working at greater speed. This is owing to three causes:—First, the animal must always carry his own weight, whether walking four miles an hour, or running twelve. Suppose therefore that when walking four, one-half his strength is expended in moving his own body of 1000 lbs. and the other half in drawing the load of 1000 lbs. Now double his speed to eight miles an hour, and he does just double the work in the same space of time; or by carrying his own body only, he moves as much matter and does as much work per hour, as before with the half ton load attached. Whatever load he may draw at the latter speed, is done by extra or excessive exertion. A second reason why he must take less load when traveling faster, is, that the load being moved more rapidly, requires a greater expenditure for the time; for example, the horse who draws 500 lbs. at six miles an hour, does as much work in effect, as the one drawing 1000 lbs. three miles an hour. The third reason is, in addition to the foregoing, that when a horse's speed is increased, it requires a quick and unaccustomed motion of the muscles, which proves very fatiguing.

In estimating the "*horse power*" of any engine, it is common to make each horse-power equivalent to a force of 150 lbs. 20 miles a day; or to 33,000 pounds raised one foot per minute, or 550 lbs. one foot in a second. This is however much more than ordinary horses accomplish. American horses do not average more than half this amount. Experiments have been made in connection with calculation, to ascertain the effective force of horses at different velocities, on a canal, railroad, and turnpike, with the following results.

Velocity per hour.	Duration of day's work.	Work accomplished for one day, in tons, drawn in one mile.		
		On a canal.	On a railroad	On turnpike.
Miles.	Hours.			
2½	11½	830	115	14
3	8	243	92	12
3½	5 9-10ths	155	82	10
4	4½	102	72	9
5	2 9-10ths	62	57	7.2

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, April 25, 1861.

Summary of Events.

The past has been a stirring and an eventful week for the country. Following upon the evacuation of Fort Sumter and the urgent call by President Lincoln upon the loyal States for a military force of 75,000 men, the country has witnessed in the space of seven days such a unanimous demonstration of loyalty to the Government, such a magnificent uprising of the people for its defence through all the Northern and Western States, as has never before occurred in its history. Millions upon millions of money, thousands and hundreds of thousands of men reply spontaneously to the summons. The readiness and enthusiasm with which the call has been responded to, show how deep-seated is the attachment of the people to their Government, and their determination, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to maintain it. The feeling of loyalty is not confined to particular sections—to large cities and communities where the masses are congregated—but from every rural town and hamlet in the land, from the ocean coast, the rivers and the lakes, from prairie and forest homes over the almost limitless expanse of a continent, the shout of freemen—undivided and unweakened by party ties or dogmas—goes up to heaven.

"Not from one lone cloud,
But every mountain now hath found a tongue,
And Jura answers from her misty shroud
Back to the joyous Alps who call to her aloud."

If there has ever been any doubt of the strength of the Government, or of the priceless value of our institutions in the estimation of the people, the demonstrations during the past week must set the question at rest forever.

The following are the principal events of the week, the particular details of which will be found in our "Record of the War," upon this and the fourth page of the paper.

Maj. Anderson, with his officers and men have arrived at New York. He was received by the people of that city with the wildest enthusiasm

Five regiments of Massachusetts troops, two of New York, two of Pennsylvania, and one of Rhode Island have been raised and forwarded to Washington. We have intelligence of the safe arrival of most of them at their destination.

The first regiment of Massachusetts troops which left Boston on Wednesday evening last, while passing through Baltimore on Friday, were attacked by a desperate mob in the streets, and in the encounter several lives were lost on both sides, and many were wounded. Two of the Massachusetts soldiers were killed. The troops, however, continued their route to Washington. These are the first lives sacrificed in the conflict, and the event is rendered doubly memorable as occurring on the 19th day of April, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington. Troops have since been safely sent via Chesapeake Bay from Havre de Grace to Annapolis by water, and the communication between the latter place and Washington has been secured by the troops for future movements.

Jefferson Davis has issued a proclamation authorizing the fitting out of privateers to prey upon Northern commerce. This piratical manifesto has been met by the President declaring a blockade of all the Southern ports.

Virginia has passed a secession ordinance, and attempts have been made to seize the Government property in the State by an armed force. Harper's Ferry Armory was destroyed by the officer in command, and he and his men made good their escape into Pennsylvania. Obstructions were also placed at the mouth of Norfolk harbor to prevent the removal of Government vessels from the Navy Yard. Capt. Pendergast, however, gallantly placed his ships broad-side to the city and threatened to cannonade it, unless they were removed. This the secessionists thought prudent to do.

Will Bangor do it?

It is now ten years since a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the city of Portland for the purpose of consulting upon the expediency and practicability of extending the system of Railroads then in the course of construction, to the eastern line of the State, and thence across the British Provinces east of us, to the ocean.

The object of this was to establish a route through Maine and the Provinces to that point of the American shore which is nearest England, from which a line of steamers would start, and thereby shorten the distance of travel, in point of time, between Europe and America, three or four days.

We said that the meeting was a large and enthusiastic one. Some of the strongest, most far-seeing, but at the same time cautious and prudent and practical minds from the several British Provinces, and the eastern New England States came together there. It was indeed an international communion, and it was interesting in the highest degree to see how soon and how cordially the representatives of the two Governments united in a sort of common brotherhood for the promotion of a project of such almost universal importance. "Heart answered unto heart," and the discussion and warm friendly interchange of sentiment which opened up a new and noble system of intercommunication between two continents also entwined a cord of mutual regard and friendship around us and our Provincial neighbors that we hope and trust Time with all his mighty power can never break. The immediate result of the meeting was an organization for the carrying into effect the plans then laid down, and appropriations by Maine and the Provinces respectively, for a reconnoisance of the route proposed.

This reconnoisance was made during the summer following, and the whole scheme found to be eminently feasible and full of glorious promise for the future.

Ten years have passed since—quite a space in the life time of man, but a short one in the life-time of a nation. These ten years make an important chapter in the business history of the world. They tell of prosperity unrivalled and of panics and revulsions almost unparalleled, all of which have had their share in apparently retarding the accomplishment of the plan in question, but in reality in progressing it. The friends of the measure have "kept it before the people" in one shape or another, and the people, always slow but always sure, have at length come up to the work and given a lift which will, we think, ultimately ensure its successful completion.

The Act passed last winter by our legislators, uniting the Aroostook Railroad and the European and North American together, and giving aid to both under certain conditions, not only gives it definite form and proportions, but endues it with vitality. They have, however, made it the duty of Bangor to breathe the breath of life into it. Will Bangor do it? We have no doubt she will. At present there seems to be some little impediments in the way, but we have no doubt they will be removed. It cannot be possible that a community whose energy and enterprise have become proverbial, can hesitate in regard to going ahead in a matter of such immense benefit to itself, any longer than a careful consideration and examination of the whole subject will demand. The consummation of it will bring the whole flow of the Aroostook business into her markets, and also constitute her an important station in this great highway of nations. These two considerations alone are a sufficient guaranty of safety to her in any investments that she may be called upon to make. We wait with patient assurance that Bangor will move, and move right.

A Suggestion.

The recent requisition of the President upon the Executive of this State for a regiment of militia has been the means of bringing into notice some facts not very creditable to us as a State. That requisition and the state of things which called for it have indeed shown the deep and universal loyalty of our people to the Government and the Constitution. Men are everywhere willing and anxious to rally to its support and to fight in its defence.

But in this pressing emergency, when so much depends upon the promptness and celerity of movement, as well as the efficiency of troops called out to defend the nation's capital and put down a formidable insurrection, when moments are precious, and hours may decide the fate of States, the ugly fact stares us in the face that we have for a militia little but the name. We have, it is true, the men out of whom the militia can be organized, but we have little else.

The laws of the United States require that every free able-bodied white male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five shall be enrolled into a company where he resides, by its commanding officer, and that he shall within six months from his enrolment provide himself with arms and accoutrements—that the militia shall be organized into Divisions, Brigades, Regiments, Battalions and Companies, and shall be duly officered and drilled. This law if executed and carried into operation by the States in its proper spirit would furnish troops enough, ready armed, organized and drilled, for any emergency that might arise, promptly and without delay.

Now we believe our state law requires the *assessors of the several towns* to make a list of the persons in their respective towns liable to do military duty. These men however are not organized into companies, are never drilled, are not provided or required to provide themselves, with arms or equipments. They are not in fact subject to active duty except in case of insurrection, war, invasion or to prevent invasion. Then if called out they must be organized, armed, equipped and drilled before they are in any condition for active service; and by the time they have become accustomed to their duties and ready for active service their term of service expires and they may claim their discharge.

This is not as it should be. While our main dependence for military force should be upon the militia and not upon a standing army, that militia should be well armed and organized, and ready at an hour's notice, if called upon, for any service required of them. The evils of the anti-military feeling that has of late years too much pervaded and influenced our Legislatures may now be seen. It is true that this exigency that is now upon us was not foreseen; but that is no excuse. Such exigencies are liable to occur and it is the part of wisdom to be prepared for them.

What we wish to suggest is this. Our Legislature is now in session, called together to provide ways and means to enable the Executive to meet the call made upon him by the President. Let that be done at once, and first of all. When done, let them turn their attention to this matter, and not adjourn till they have placed our militia system where it should be, and given it the efficiency that is demanded alike by a proper regard for our own safety, and for what is due by reason of our constitutional obligations to the general government. No better or more fitting time to perform this duty will ever arise, and every consideration of duty and patriotism requires that it should be done at once.

Maine Moving.

There is no lack of demonstrations in Maine for the defence of the Government and the enforcement of the laws. The stalwart sons of the Pine Tree State are everywhere volunteering to march and fight for the flag of the Union. Proffers of money from banks and capitalists all over the State are being made to the Governor to an unlimited amount. Meetings have been held in every considerable city or town and the hearts of the entire people have been kindled into an irrepressible enthusiasm for the support and defence of the government. It is impossible to specify all the instances of patriotic devotion which have come to our knowledge since the summons for assistance was given. The following are among the most prominent:

Mr. Humphrey, a wealthy ship owner in Thomaston offers to arm and equip a company of volunteers in the most efficient manner, at a cost of $15,000.

Several hundred red-shirted lumbermen in Bangor and Orono have offered their services. Three military companies in Portland, two in Lewiston, one in Norway, all organized, officered and drilled, have been offered and accepted. Companies are forming in Augusta, Waterville, Auburn, Gardiner, Eastport, Pembroke, Damariscotta and many other places are rapidly organizing. The requisition for the first regiment will be filled by Thursday of this week, and the men ready to move to the seat of war.

The Governor has telegraphed to the Secretary of War, offering the services of ten regiments, if necessary, and it is probable that orders will be issued in advance of the action of the Legislature calling upon soldiers to enlist.

A volunteer company paraded on Saturday last in China village, under command of Major E. Small, and unanimously voted to offer their services to the State immediately.

In North Vassalboro on Saturday a company of 154 men assembled for drill, under the command of Col. John Dearborn, a veteran officer. T. S. Lang, Esq., informs us that two full companies of volunteers can be raised in that village.

A company of riflemen have been organized among the students of Waterville College, numbering 75 members. They drill daily under the direction of a French officer, who served in the Crimea. They will soon commence the Zouave drill.

It is the intention of the State to furnish a full equipment of arms and clothing to the volunteers at its expense, and arrangements have been put in train by Adjutant General Hodsdon for that purpose. The Springfield rifled musket will be furnished to the troops, and a uniform of grey cloth with all the necessary accoutrements.

The banks of Portland have made a formal tender to the State of $250,000, and will increase the amount to half a million if needed. The banks in Bangor, Augusta and other places have made equally prompt and patriotic offers to the Government.

All the railroad companies in the State have offered to transport men and munitions over their roads free of charge to the Government.

Capt. Blanchard of the steamer Daniel Webster has generously volunteered to transport troops from the eastern section free of charge.

The Directors of the line of steamers running between Portland and Boston, have placed one of their boats at the disposal of Gov. Andrew, and another is in reserve for Gov. Washburn if needed. We learn also that the owners of the T. F. Secor have offered to convey troops from this city to Portland without charge.

A dispatch from Bath dated 21st inst., states the City Council last night, unanimously appropriated $10,000 for the benefit of volunteers. The City Greys, 64 guns, have voted to offer their services.

The City Governments of Portland and Augusta have tendered the free use of public buildings for the use of the troops. The first regiment of Maine volunteers have been ordered to rendezvous at Portland.

We are informed at the Adjutant General's office that the first regiment of Maine troops are ordered to march to Boston on Monday next.

Great Meeting in Augusta.

In response to the call of the Mayor a large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of this city, without distinction of party, was held at Winthrop Hall on Monday evening last, to consider their duty in the present perilous exigency of public affairs.

The meeting was called to order by Mayor Caldwell, who after a few pertinent remarks, nominated the following list of officers, which was accepted by the meeting—viz:

President—Hon. Ruel Williams.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Samuel Cony, Daniel Williams, B. A. G. Fuller, Sylvanus Caldwell, Jr., Ai Staples, Geo. W. Stanley, Geo. W. Morton, R. A. Cony and J. L. Child.

Secretaries—Wm. R. Smith, and Jos. A. Homan.

Hon. Reuel Williams, on taking the Chair, made an able and patriotic speech, reviewing the present posture of public affairs, deprecating existing complications, and enjoining every lover of his country and its institutions, to stand for self-preservation. His sentiments were enthusiastically responded to by the vast auditory.

D. T. Pike, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in the language of the illustrious JEFFERSON, we regard "*the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.*"

Resolved, That, while reiterating as the inspiration of this meeting, the sentiment of patriot JACKSON, "THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED," we affirm it to be the duty of every American citizen, at this critical juncture in public affairs, to aid in its preservation, by yielding an earnest, unwavering and patriotic support to the General Government, in all constitutional efforts to vindicate the supremacy of the constitution and laws against the revolutionary and traitorous combinations now threatening their overthrow, and to preserve this noblest structure of free government, as it came from the hands of our fathers, *intact*.

Resolved, That it is the duty, as it will be the pleasure of Maine to respond with promptness and alacrity, to the extent of her ability, both in men and money, to the call of the Federal Government for aid in the maintenance of constitutional liberty on this continent, and the preservation of the flag of the American Union, with not a "star obliterated nor a stripe erased."

Resolved, That property as well as population should respond to the exigencies of the government in this hour of common peril; and that cities and towns should be empowered by the Legislature to make the necessary provisions for the families of those who leave their homes as volunteer soldiers to uphold the flag of the country.

Resolved, That this meeting respectfully urge upon our City Government the propriety of making liberal provisions for the families of those who may be summoned from their business and their homes in defence of their country's flag.

Eloquent and patriotic speeches were made by Hon. Nathan Weston, Dr. R. A. Cony, Hon. J. W. Bradbury, Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Hon. James G. Blaine, Dr. Buxton, W. R. Smith, Esq., Hon. B. A. G. Fuller, J. A. Homan, and J. L. Stevens, Esqs., and a letter read by the Mayor from Hon. R. D. Rice, who was necessarily absent, when the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the CONSTITUTION and UNION.

PANORAMA OF SOUTH-SEA WHALING. We cannot speak too strongly in commendation of the Panorama of a South-sea Whaling Voyage now on exhibition at Winthrop Hall in this city. The novel and exciting scenes of the whaleman's life, are depicted with a wonderful power and fidelity. In common with the large audience in attendance on Friday evening last, we were completely engrossed and carried away by the graphic portrayal of hardships and dangers which can be realized by the landsman in no other way, unless like Richard H. Dana, he adventurously participates in them himself. Capt. Williams, an experienced navigator and whaleman, who was an actor in most of the scenes portrayed upon the canvass, accompanies the picture with interesting and eloquent descriptions of scenes and incidents within his own personal knowledge and experience, and the absorbing interest with which the audience listened to his naarrative, sufficiently attested the fidelity and naturalness of his delineations. One of the most interesting features of the exhibition was a dramatic representation of the method of capturing the sperm whale. He has a large whale boat, completely manned and equipped, and all the vicissitudes of this hazardous employment—from the pursuit to the final capture of this leviathan of the deep, are practically illustrated by him and his men. No description of ours can convey any adequate idea of this exhibition. It must be seen to be appreciated, and we advise all who can possibly do so to visit Winthrop Hall, during the stay of Capt. Williams in this city. We understand that he will remain during the present week.

TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. The rapid succesion of events connected with the civil war now inaugurated in this country, makes it incumbent upon us, in order to keep our readers thoroughly informed of its progress, to devote a greater part of our available space to that purpose. In order to do this we shall be obliged to compress everything of subordinate importance into the smallest possible limits. Our correspondents and others in communicating to the public through our columns, will see the necessity of brevity and conciseness of speech. We shall make for them all the room we can, but they must not complain if they are somewhat abridged of the liberty they have heretofore enjoyed in our columns.

RECRUITING STATION. A recruiting station for the enlistment of volunteers has been opened at 127 Water street, by Mr. H. G. Staples, Foreman of the Pacific Engine company of this city. A large number of our young men have expressed their desire to enroll themselves in the service of the State, for the defence of the Government and the enforcement of its authority and laws.

☞The new steamer which has been building in this city during the winter, to connect with the T. F. Secor on the route between Augusta and Portland, was launched by the aid of the freshet on Sunday evening the 14th inst. She is a neat looking craft, and will be a very pleasant and convenient medium of communication with the Forest City.

TO ARMS! We call the attention of our readers to a notice of the opening of a recruiting station in this city. As we go to press we learn that Capt. Staples has enrolled the names of forty-five good men and true, who have volunteered to serve their country, and the list is enlarging hourly. There will probably be two companies formed in this city.

☞ We understand that Col. E. K. Harding, of Bath, one of the best military men in the State, has offered his services to the Governor. He is a man of character, capacity and conduct, and possesses in an eminent degree the qualities necessary for military command.

☞We are necessarily obliged to defer an account of an interesting visit made by us last week to the horse-breeding establishment of T. S. Lang, Esq., North Vassalboro. We shall endeavor to make room for it next week.

☞ The City Council will hold its regular session on Saturday next, and measures will then be taken to provide for the families of those citizens who volunteer for the war.

☞Hon. Mark H. Dunnell, of Portland, the newly appointed Consul to Vera Cruz, will proceed to his post by way of Havana, leaving New York by the steamer Cahawba on the 11th.

☞Geo. G. Stacey, Esq., of Kezar Falls, has been nominated by the Governor as State Librarian.

The Meeting of the Legislature.

In obedience to the call of the Governor the Legislature of Maine, assembled in special session on Monday at 12 o'clock M. The object of the session, as stated in the Governor's proclamation is to provide for raising the quota of troops assigned to Maine, under the requisition of the President, and for their equipment and sustenance until mustered into the service of the United States.

A quorum of the two Houses being present, a joint convention was held in the Representatives' Hall, and the following message delivered to the Legislature by Governor Washburn:

MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

Our faithful and patriotic Commonwealth, in the month of January last, speaking by the unanimous voice of her representatives in both branches of the Legislature, authorized and requested me "to assure the President of the United States of the loyalty of the people of Maine to the Union and the Government thereof, and that the entire resources of the State in men and money" were "pledged to the administration in defence and support of the Constitution and the Union."

The time has come when she is called upon to make good these protestations of loyalty to the Government, and to furnish for its maintenance some portion of that material aid which she thus voluntarily and nobly proffered.

Combinations against the laws of the United States, have been formed in several of the Southern States, and are likely to be formed in others, constituting in the whole a majority of the slaveholding States, too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding, and which, we are not permitted to doubt, have, for their real object and ultimate purpose, the destruction of the Government as it exists under the Federal Constitution.

Whether the actual convictions and desires of a majority of the people of these misguided and unhappy States are in harmony with such criminal designs, is not material for us now to inquire, inasmuch as it is certain that the policy and organizations of these States, are controlled and directed by men of whose purpose there can be no question whatever.

Shall the Government of the United States interpose, and effectually, to defeat these treasonable combinations? Shall the Government be maintained or destroyed? Shall it be respected and obeyed, or scoffed at and trampled in the dust?

Those to whom its administration has been committed by the people under the forms of the Constitution, and with all the solemnities of the simple but august investiture which that instrument has prescribed, would be guilty of an unpardonable crime against the country and against the civilization of the age, should they fail to employ all the means and exert all the power which the law has placed in their hands to prevent the threatened catastrophe.

That they apprehend the true character and extent of their obligations, is manifest from the prompt and vigorous measures which they have adopted for the preservation of the Government in this hour of extremest peril.

The President of the United States in virtue of the authority with which he is clothed by the Constitution and laws of Congress, has called upon all the States that were not in flagrant rebellion, for a portion of the militia thereof to aid him in suppressing the existing combinations and in enforcing the laws of the United States.

A requisition for a regiment to serve as infantry or riflemen, has been made upon me, as Commander in Chief of the Militia of this State, and it can scarcely be doubted that other requisitions will be made hereafter. An early demonstration of the loyalty, determination and power of the country may be among the most efficient, economical and humane methods of suppressing the rebellion which flagitious men have instigated and restoring the Government to the peaceful exercise of its legitimate functions.

Upon a careful examination of the laws of the State, and after consulting with eminent legal and military gentlemen, I became satisfied that I had not sufficient authority of law to enable me to respond to the call of the President as the exigency of the case required. Finding myself, therefore, under the necessity of convening the Legislature, I appointed the earliest day for its meeting upon which a full attendance of the members could be had. I thank you for your prompt response to the summons which it thus became my duty to issue.

I cannot doubt that it will be the part of wisdom and duty, or that it will be your pleasure, to make liberal provision, both as to men and money, for the emergency, and such as will enable our loyal and gallant State to contribute her full proportion of what may be necessary of either to vindicate the supremacy of the laws and the integrity of the Union.

So great is the urgency of the occasion, and so deep and pervading is the patriotism of our people, that there will be, I presume, little difficulty in raising by voluntary enlistment all the soldiers that will be required from this State. I would therefore suggest that, not omitting to amend the existing laws so as to make them more efficient and readily available in such contingency as may possibly arise, you should regard as of primary importance the enactment of such additional provisions as will render the organization and mustering of volunteers into the service of the United States, as easy, speedy, and efficient as may be. Whether any legislation is required for the protection and defence of our extended coast, is a question which may be worthy of your serious consideration.

An appropriation of money sufficient to defray the expenses of raising and mustering into the service of the United States such quotas of the Militia of the State as you may believe will be called for by the President, in any eventlikely to occur, and in defence of the State, is a duty which I need not urge upon your attention.

How the money which you may appropriate should be raised, is a question which will be for you to determine; but in view of the fact that a portion of it will be required immediately, and considering that such is the financial strength and credit of the State, that it will be easy to obtain on its credit, at favorable rates of interest, all the funds that may be needed for the purposes to which I have adverted, I would advise that a loan or loans upon such time as you may think expedient, be authorized by the Legislature. And I would recommend that the amount provided for should be such as will comport with the magnitude of the emergency, with the honor of the State, and the patriotic devotion of its citizens.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:—All of us—even the wisest and most far-seeing—have failed to perceive clearly the intentions, or to understand fully the movements, of the malign spirits who have dominated the policy of a large number of the Southern States for many years. For years, as recent developements have shown, they have been laboring with one object and plotting to one end—the subversion of the government. To accomplish this cherished purpose, they have made the election of a President of the United States in opposition to the candidate of their choice, the occasion for plunging those States into a rebellion the most inexcusable and wicked of which the annals of the race afford any example, because it is an uprising against a government from which they have received nothing but benefits and favors—a government the most wise, just, beneficent, and the best adapted to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people, that the world has ever seen. For eighty-three years it had been the defence, the protection, the pride and the glory of a people the most prosperous, contented, the best governed, the most secure in all the relations of life, the freest and happiest beneath the sun. Its success and its power were accomplished and conspicuous facts—its name, its flag, its prestige as the advanced column of civilization and freedom, were known, respected and honored by all the nations, and to be an American citizen was a distinction and an honor in every court and among every civilized people upon the globe.

The idea of secession being a remedy for real or fancied evils under the government—the great heresy that underlies the Southern rebellion,—must be rebuked, exploded, exterminated—for if acknowledged and submitted to, there is an end of this Government and the Great Republic will live only in history. The safeguards, the protection, the encouragements afforded by a wise and powerful government will be withdrawn or removed,—for the work of disintegration once begun under a construction of the Constitution which permits it, there is no Union of the remaining States of any permanent or practical value. If one State may withdraw from the Union at its pleasure another may do the same thing, and another, and so from being a great Commonwealth of States, with one constitution, one government, one destiny, the American people will be divided, it is possible, into many jealous and conflicting parts, into "States dissevered, discordant, belligerent, to be rent with civil feuds and drenched, it may be, with fraternal blood." Rather than a calamity so dire and dreadful should befall our country, in which would be imperilled so much that we have, and enjoy and so much that we hope for our children, let the loyal States exhaust every resource they possess, and every just expedient upon which they can lay hold,—*and let us all resolve, with the calm deliberation that befits the occasion, that in no event, so long as we live, shall it be consummated.*

Perhaps there are no actions or events permitted by the Almighty that are wholly and altogether evil, and this strange and unnatural rebellion demonstrates and develops the devoted and undying patriotism of our people. The loyal States of this Union, but yesterday broken by parties and factions, to-day stand as one man on the hallowed ground of the Constitution, and present an exhibition of true grandeur and moral sublimity, that will illumine the pathway of mankind through endless generations.

In my inaugural address delivered but a few months ago, I remarked without fear that I could err in what I said, that in such contingency as has now arrived:

"We know that our own State, whose attachment to the Union has been avouched not only by words but by works—by sacrifices such as she alone of all the States has been called to make, even by the dismemberment of her territory that the nation might have peace—will renew her claim upon the gratitude of the country by the alacrity with which she will furnish material and efficient proofs of her fidelity and virtue. Then the divisions of party will disappear from amongst us, and the names by which we have been recognized will be forgotten, and all will be known as Patriots and Defenders of the Union."

And so it is and so it shall be—and this Union is to be defended and the Constitution preserved, not by Democrats, not by Republicans—but by men who love their country; and all men, of whatever party, who are for the Government, and will stand by it and fight for it, are brethren. For one, I know no difference, and I will know no difference, and will hold that man as wanting in the highest quality of patriotism, who will know any distinction between men, founded upon their former party relations.

Gentlemen:—This is no time for words—the hour for action has arrived—prompt, vigorous, decisive, patriotic action. I trust I may venture to express the hope that you will not permit yourselves to be turned aside to the consideration of questions of ordinary legislation, but that you will confine yourselves to those which grow out of the emergency that has called you together. And to your prudence and wisdom, to your love of the State and the country and your regard for the interests and honor of both, I commit them, without misgiving and without fear, and may that good Providence who has heretofore watched over and protected our beloved country, guard and protect it now and forever!

Mr. Gould of Thomaston, then asked and obtained unanimous consent to introduce the following resolve:

Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen of Maine to give his earnest and undivided support to the General Government of the American Union as the representative and only hope of *Constitutional Liberty*, now imperilled by an alarming rebellion pervading a large section of the country—that all former differences ought to be forgotten in the presence of the imminent peril of that country, to preserve which we are resolved to strive with one another in generous emulation,—that in imitation of our Fathers "we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor" to the preservation of that Government which they committed to us that we may transmit it unbroken to our children.

The resolution was received with loud and repeated applause, and was passed unanimously by rising, after which the convention was dissolved.

The Message was referred to a Joint Select Committee, of seven from the Senate and sixteen from the House.

In the House, Mr. Frye of Lewiston, presented bill, an act to provide for the defence of the coast and rivers of Maine.

Mr. Perkins of Gardiner, by leave, presented bill, an act to authorize cities, towns and plantations of this State to raise money for the benefit of persons serving in the army of the State of Maine.

Mr. Hamilton of Biddeford, presented bill, an act to suppress opposition to the government and laws of this State and the United States.

Mr. Spring of Portland, presented bills, an act additional to chap. 10, R. S., relating to the Militia; an act to authorize raising ten regiments to aid the government of the United States in enforcing the laws, &c.; also resolve authorizing loan.

The Legislature then adjourned to meet this morning at 9 o'clock. It is thought that the business of the session may be completed within three days.

The Senate ordered the printing of 2000 and the House 3000 copies of the Governor's Message.

On Tuesday a bill passed both Houses by unanimous vote, empowering the Governor to raise ten regiments of troops, to serve two years unless sooner discharged, and appropriating one million dollars to be raised by loan to defray the expense of their organization and equipment. The bill provides that two months' bounty shall be paid to volunteers enlisting in these regiment.

An appropriation of $300,000 was also made for the defence of the coast of Maine.

PARTY SPIRIT ADJURED. The Augusta *Age* thus nobly speaks of Governor Washburn's Message to the Legislature and the magnanimous response to it by Mr. Gould of Thomaston, speaking in behalf of the democratic party which he represented:

"It is an able, patriotic and most unexceptionable document in tone and matter. It breathes a lofty, patriotic spirit. It sinks the politician in the statesmen and patriot. It was received by the convention with uncontrollable demonstrations of approbation; and will, we doubt not, be received in the same spirit by the people of the whole State. He nobly abjures party in this crisis.

The tender of the olive branch, contained in the message, was promptly and patriotically accepted by Mr. Gould of Thomaston; who immediately upon retiring of the Governor and his suite, offered a Resolution in favor of forgetting political differences in the presence of our national dangers, and pledging the support of a united people to the federal government in defence of the constitution and the laws. The effect of this resolution was electrical. It was received with loud and long continued demonstrations of applause, and passed the Convention with enthusiastic unanimity."

PATRIOTIC WOMEN. Five Massachusetts regiments have already taken their departure for Washington, but the women of that State, says the Boston *Journal*, are not to be outdone by their fathers, brothers and husbands in devotion to their country. Individual offers of services as nurses for the sick, or in any other capacity, are pouring in upon the Governor. Governor Andrew has received a communication from a committee representing three hundred ladies of the most respectable families in Boston, who are ready to go at a moment's notice to attend the sick, and render any other assistance in their power to the Massachusetts troops. They have already provided supplies of linen, lint, &c., for any emergency.

NARROW ESCAPE. A daughter of Mr. J. E. Varney of this city, some 12 years of age, came near losing her life on Wednesday evening last. She was sitting before an open fire and dropped asleep. In a few minutes her clothes were all in flames. Her screams were heard by Mr. W. H. Lombard, a neighbor, who rushed into the room and with ready presence of mind enveloped her in a woollen rug which was lying upon the floor, smothering the flames and saving her life. The person of the child was not injured in the least. Mr. Lombard had one hand severely burnt in his effort to extinguish the flames.

THE KNICKERBOCKER for May. Our favorite Old Knick seems to be entirely unaffected by the stormy aspect of the times. His temper unruffled, his spirits buoyant, his disposition genial, as if calm and sunshine reigned without, as well as within. What a relief to be able to forget for a moment in its delightful pages, the raging of the social and political elements around us. We heartily commend it as a healthful mental alterative to minds, worn and diseased by prevailing excitements, to be resorted to whenever time and opportunity shall permit. Send to J. R. Gilmore, New York. Terms $3 per annum.

☞The *Journal* notices the recent invention by our townsman, Mr. O. P. Howe, of a simple mechanical arrangement by means of which any desirable number of pictures can be produced of the same person at once and in about the same time ordinarily required for one likeness. It is a nice affair and works admirably and is offered by him to artists for a small compensation. He has applied for and will doubtless receive a patent for his invention.

NEW POSTMASTERS IN MAINE. The following are the names of postmasters in this State recently appointed and not heretofore announced by us:

Auburn, S. Oakes; Bridgton, Luther Billings; Calais, Dwight B. Barnard; Dover, C. H. B. Woodbury; Farmington, L. N. Prescott; Foxcroft, Henry C. Prentiss; Hancock, Lemuel Crabtree; Orland, N. H. Powers; Saco, J. M. Deering; Skowhegan, Joel H. Williams; Waterville, C. R. McFadden; Eastport, Chas, C. Morton; Lewiston, Jos. P. Fessenden.

☞ The Aroostook *Times* has entered upon its second volume. Its first year's experience has demonstrated the fact that the people will readily support a local paper, if it be conducted with energy, ability and tact, and with a proper regard to the interests of the people among whom it circulates. We wish it increased success.

☞ The Skowhegan *Telegraph* came to us last week christened with a new name—the *Somerset Farmer*. The paper has always been conducted with much ability, and we wish it increased success in its efforts to benefit the public.

APPOINTMENTS. We learn that Mr. Charles F. Potter, of this city, has received the appointment of Pension Agent for Maine; E. Rowell, Esq., of Hallowell, Deputy Collector of this District; Andrew Jeck, of Gardiner, Mail Agent on the route of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad.

GODEY'S LADIES BOOK. We have no desire to see a more elegant number than Godey gives us for May. The illustrations, comprising, among other good things, a charming picture entitled "Butter-cups and Daisies," would be regarded of unusual excellence, if found elsewhere than in Godey's. Philadelphia: Terms $3 per annum.

Record of the War.

Departure of Massachusetts Troops!

SECESSION OF VIRGINIA!

DESTRUCTION OF HARPER'S FERRY?

Attack upon Massachusetts Regiment and Blood Shed!

BLOCKADE OF SOUTHERN PORTS!

WASHINGTON SAFE!

CHARLESTON, April 16. The Federal fleet stopped three vessels from coming in last night, one with the Spanish flag, one with the British, and the other with the American flag. They were detained a short time and then allowed to proceed.

Troops continue to pour in from all parts of the State. It is estimated that the number of troops in the city will reach 10,000. Gen. Beauregard is very active strengthening every position. He has offers of regiments from Alabama and Georgia, but the South Carolinians are so eager to serve that he declines any other aid. He says he can get 50,000 men from this State.

WASHINGTON, April 16. A delegation of Kentuckians has waited on the Secretary of War and offered the Government two regiments of troops, notwithstanding Governor Magoffin's refusal to furnish the required quota.

NEW YORK, April 16. A special dispatch to the *Post* from Washington says it is reported that the Governors of Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina and Missouri will refuse to respond to the requisition for troops. Maryland, however, responds promptly, and a Baltimore regiment tendered its services to the President to-day.

The quota for Massachusetts has been doubled, and three regiments from Boston will be ordered here at once.

Gen. James H. Lane of Kansas will take the command of a thousand men here.

One thousand volunteers from Baltimore have tendered their services to the Government in Maryland's quota.

The Secretary of War says tenders of money enough have been made to carry on a raging war for two years.

Col. Lander has been tendered the command of the District volunteers.

Sixteen vessels from Southern ports with Southern clearances have been seized. Some are fined $100 and others are held.

CONCORD, N. H., April 16. Governor Goodwin has issued a proclamation, directing the Adjutant General to appoint recruiting officers to be stationed in the principal towns of the State.

BOSTON, April 17. Boston has been the theatre of extraordinary military excitement during yesterday and to-day. Companies from interior towns have been constantly arriving, taking quarters provided for them.

There has been great activity at the Adjutant General's office, in supplying outfits, including a substantial military overcoat, blanket and knapsack to each soldier.

Shortly after noon despatches were received changing the programme of the departure of the troops, and it is said making their destination at Washington.

At half-past 3 o'clock, Governor Andrew presented a regimental flag to the Sixth Regiment, Col. Edward F. Jones, of Lowell, commanding. The Governor made an eloquent speech from the steps of the State House, the troops being drawn up in a line on Beacon street. Adjutant General Schouler, Brigadier General B. F. Butler, and officers were present.

At the conclusion of the Governor's remarks he took the flag, and after waving it to and fro, amid the applause of the assembled multitudes, handed it to Col. Jones.

Col. Jones took the flag, saying that he considered it the emblem of everything valuable upon earth, and that it would be so prized by his command. He declared that so help him God, he would never disgrace it.

The 3d, 4th, 7th and 8th Regiments are expected te leave during to-night. A portion via Fall River, for whom the steamer State of Maine has been chartered, detachments by way of Worcester and New Haven, and one regiment by steamer R. S. Spaulding, for Fort Munroe, direct.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 17. Seventy-five United States troops from Minnesota have arrived, under Major Pemberton. The balance are expected to-morrow.

The Burlington Branch State Bank of Iowa has offered to advance all the money the Governor requires to equip the troops.

TRENTON, N. J., April 17. The Governor has issued a proclamation, in accordance with the requisition of the President, for four regiments, all to report within 20 days.

MADISON, April 17. The Wisconsin Legislature has adjourned *sine die*. The Governor's Guard have tendered their services. Volunteer companies are forming in all parts of the State.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17. The Bank of the State of Indiana has tendered the Governor all the money required to furnish troops to sustain the government. The First Regiment of Indiana volunteers leave to-morrow for Washington.

CINCINNATI, April 17. The City Council has tendered the Governor a quarter of a million in cash.

ST. PAUL, Min., April 17. Governor Ramsey has issued a proclamation for one regiment of volunteers, in response to the call of the War Department.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 17. The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in this city is now in session. It is called to sustain the Government.

The banks of this city to-day tendered half a million to the Governor for arming troops.

CHARLESTON, April 17. New Orleans wants five million of the Confederate loan. The whole fifteen millions will be issued immediately.

Governor Ellis telegraphed to the Secretary of War that he has taken the forts in North Carolina.

MONTGOMERY, April 17. Charleston has taken $2,000,000 of the loan at par, and $12,000 paid cash; New Orleans $2,700,000 at par, and not done subscribing in either place; Mobile $300,000, all by small bidders, capitalists holding off till to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, April 17. The Chief of police this morning seized thirty boxes of guns on the steamer Ohio, marked for Little Rock, Ark., and Memphis; also sixty-four boxes for Memphis, on the steamer Glendale. There was a great crowd on the landing, and the excitement was high. The guns were shipped at Parkersburg, Va., and are supposed to have come from Harper's Ferry. Heavy shipments of powder were also stopped.

All steamers have been prohibited from taking provisions to the South. The city has chartered two steamers to act as police boats to stop and search all passing steamers.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 17. Mr. Breckinridge writes to a friend here that Kentucky should call a Convention without delay, and that Lincoln's extra session of Congress should be confronted by fifteen States. This alone can prevent a general civil war.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 17. The secessionists here are overawed by the prevalent Union sentiment. They had planned the organization of a company to be armed with rifles from the Military Academy, for the seizure of Fort Delaware, which has been taken by the Government. The project has failed.

WASHINGTON, April 17. Governor Sprague has been telegraphed to come here with the Rhode Island troops immediately.

Additional volunteer companies were mustered into service to-day by the War Department. Others are forming to offer their services to the Government.

MONTGOMERY, April 17. President Davis has issued a proclamation authorizing the equipment of privateers to seize northern vessels on the high seas.

BALTIMORE, April 18. Capt. Parsons of the Norfolk steamer arrived this forenoon, and reports that the main entrance to the harbor of Norfolk has been obstructed by order of Gov. Letcher, by sinking small boats, and he was compelled to go over the flats. The object is to prevent Government vessels from leaving as ordered.

WASHINGTON, April 18. Governor Letcher's reply to Secretary Cameron calling for Virginia's quota of troops concludes as

immediately wheeled and fired upon their assailants and several were wounded. The guns of the soldiers that had fallen wounded were seized and fired upon the ranks with fatal effect. In two or three instances after they reached Culvert street the troops succeeded in checking their pursuers by rapid fire, which brought down two or three, and were not much molested until they reached Howard street, where another large crowd was assembled. Some stones were thrown at them, but their guns were not loaded and they passed on through a dense crowd down Howard street toward the depot.

The scene on Pratt street was of a most startling character, the wounded soldiers, three in number, were taken up carefully and carried to places of safety by citizens. Along the street at the Camden station, where trains leave for Washington, there were assembled a large detachment of police under direction of Marshal Kane.

It soon appeared that orders were given to clear the tracks near the main depot building. This was done, and soon after a large passenger car of the Philadelphia Railroad came up at a rapid rate filled with soldiers. This car was soon followed by about 16 more, all occupied by troops. Upon inquiry it was ascertained they consisted of the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry, in all 11 companies, with an aggregate of 860 men.

As soon as the train arrived, some of the troops were compelled to change cars, when they were hooted at by the crowd, which made no overt act. Several young men appeared at one of the cars and displayed revolvers, whereupon the captain of one of the companies drew his sword and declared he would protect his men. Many expected the train would start immediately, but it did not move till half-past twelve, a delay being occasioned by the fact that President Garrett had received information that a large crowd of excited men had determined to tear up the track and blow up the bridges, and thereby prevent the passage of the train.

In a few minutes after the train left a discharge of firearms attracted the attention of the crowd to the corner of Pratt and Howard streets, where a body of infantry from one of the Northern states, about 150 strong, were seen rapidly approaching the depot, and no doubt anxious to reach the cars.

The excitement was beyond description, and a man displaying a flag of the Confederate States, seemed to be the rallying point for the people. Some assailed the infantry with stones, when a number of the latter discharged their muskets. At least twenty shots were fired, but as far as learned no person was injured. There seemed to be but little discipline among the troops, especially as they rushed along pell-mell.

Whilst they were entering the cars a crowd of young men gave them several volleys of bricks and stones, some of which demolished a car window, whereupon three or four muskets were pointed through the car windows and fired, but no one was injured. Whilst this body was passing near the corner of Pratt and Charles streets, they got into collision with the crowd, and firing took place.

The train with the second detachment left at quarter-past one.

WASHINGTON, April 19. The President has issued a proclamation ordering the blockade of the Southern ports.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 19. Lieut. Jones, who is here, says as the Federal troops at Harper's Ferry rushed across the Potomac bridge, people rushed into the arsenal, and he believes a large number perished, as repeated explosions occurred. He saw the light of the burning building many miles.

The reported assault upon the Massachusetts regiment in Baltimore occasioned intense excitement among the troops. Camp Curtin swear terrible vengeance. There are 3000 men here.

BALTIMORE, 20th. The bridges on the Northern Central and on the Philadelphia Railroads are gone.

The Railroad bridge three miles north of Baltimore is reported to be on fire. All the bridges between Baltimore and Havre de Grace have been destroyed, or rendered useless.

WASHINGTON, 20th. Martial law will soon be proclaimed.

Steamer St. Nicholas, plying between Baltimore and Washington was seized this morning. There are five thousand military here. The city is well guarded.

PHILADELPHIA, 20th. A resident of Kent Co., Maryland, has received information that the negroes are burning the houses of the whites, and that two of his buildings have been destroyed.

NEW YORK, 21st. Steamer State of Maine arrived to-day from Fort Monroe, having landed her regiment there. She reports steamer Spaulding as having arrived and was landing her troops from Boston when the State of Maine left.

The fifth Massachusetts regiment, Col. Lawrence, and the Boston flying artillery, Capt. Cook, arrived this evening.

NEW YORK, 21st. The Rhode Island Regiment under command of Gov. Sprague, 1000 strong, arrived this forenoon, and left in the Ariel at sundown.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21. The Eighth Regiment which left Friday night, reached Annapolis Junction by way of the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay. They are stationed at Annapolis and hold the junction of the Road communicating with Washington.

The Seventh Regiment arrived at Annapolis, all well.

NEW ORLEANS, 20th. The steamer Star of the West has just arrived at the Bar from Indianola. She was taken there as a prize to the Confederacy. The Star of the West was boarded off Indianola by Galveston volunteers on Wednesday night, who captured her without resistance. She had on board 800 to 900 barrels provisions.

BOSTON, 21st. The irrepressible enthusiasm of Boston culminated to-day in the greatest mass gathering ever witnessed here. The crowd could only be estimated by bulk, extending from Washington street, around the old State House, nearly to the Custom House, and densely packed. The principal speakers included Fletcher Webster, Chas. J. Woodbury, and Mr. Dehon; the object being to raise a Regiment of Volunteers for Fletcher Webster, and to give expression to the public voice of Boston at this momentous time. The demonstration was a great success.

PHILADELPHIA, 21st. A passenger who left Washington yesterday reports all quiet there; but it was rumored that the President was about to call for additional troops from the faithful States, to make up the deficiency caused by States refusing to furnish their quota.

A party of armed men will leave to-morrow to repair bridges hn the Baltimore road. It is reported that Mr Trimble, formerly President of the road, was shot dead by one of the armed guards, who attempted to defend the property of the road on Saturday.

The police have seized large quantities of contraband goods that were to be sent South. The parties shipping them will be arrested and tried for treason. Among the articles were 4 tons of sheet lead and pipe, directed to Jackson, Miss., via Memphis—supposed for bullets.

The trains of Friday night went through safely to the bridge at Canton, where a crowd lying in wait fired pistols at the engineer, who stopped the train. The crowd compelled the passengers to leave the cars, and taking possession of them forced the engineer to take them back to Gunpowder River bridge. Here the train was stopped, the crowd set fire to the draw of the bridge and waited until that portion was burned. They then returned to the Bush River bridge and set the draw on fire. Next they went to the Canton Bridge and burned that. The train then conveyed its passengers back to Baltimore.

The passengers also state that the Baltimoreans had demanded the surrender of Fort McHenry, threatening to attack. The reply of the commander was that if attacked, he would be compelled to defend it and fire upon the city.

NEW YORK, 21. No communication with Baltimore or Washington to-night. There is no doubt, however, of the perfect safety of the capital, and that nothing of a serious character has transpired in Baltimore to-day. The stoppage of communication is doubtless by the desire of Government.

A gentleman from Washington states that General Scott remarked yesterday that he had ten days start of Jeff. Davis, and means to keep it.

The Union meeting yesterday was attended by over 100,000 persons, and there were over half a million in the streets. A most enthusiastic feeling was manifested. Fort Sumpter's flag had been raised on Washington's statue, the bronze hand of the statue of the father of his country grasping the shattered flag staff. The commercial metropolis is a unit for the Union.

☞Hon. Joseph Buckingham, the oldest printer and journalist in Massachusetts, died at his residence in Cambridge Thursday morning, at the age of 81 years, three months. Mr. Buckingham was born in Windham, Ct., and entered a printing office at the age of 16. In 1824, he established the Boston Courier, which he published and edited until June, 1848. He was a vigorous and trenchant writer, honest and earnest in his opinions as he was uncompromising in their advocacy. His life was one of honor and usefulness.

☞A house and barn in Gardiner occupied by R. G. Lincoln, was destroyed by fire last Friday evening. Insured.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Baltimore in possession of the Mob!

REPORTED POISONING OF MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS!

NORFOLK NAVY YARD IN FLAMES!

TRAITOR ARRESTED.

Patriotic Offer by Com. Vanderbilt!

NEW YORK, 22d. Nothing from Washington to-night. A gentleman of Buffalo who has been stopping in Baltimore, arrived in this city to-day, and gives a fearful account of the condition of that city. Armed mobs were parading the street. Barricades were erected, and Union men were being driven from the city. It is believed that no Northerner's life will be worth an hour's purchase there when the first gun is fired in the war.

Steamers James Adger, Marion, Roanoke, Chesapeake, Monticello and Parkersburg are still at their piers with steam up ready to leave at a moment's notice. Steamer Montgomery has been chartered by Government. Lot of uniforms for Southern army were seized at the store of Nubrickette Bros., Dey street. It appears that a diabolical attempt was made to poison the Massachusetts volunteers on board the State of Maine while here on Friday evening, by sending poisoned brandy on board. One died, and four or five others have been under its influence, but will probably recover. Perpetrator of the outrage unknown. Connecticut Regiment will be ready to move to-morrow, under the command of Col. Dan'l Tyler. Lieut. R. O. Tyler, who went with the troops to reinforce Fort Sumter, will be attached to the Regiment. It is stated that a gentleman at Baltimore from Norfolk, reports the scuttling of some ships there, the throwing down of heavy derricks, and the destruction of much machinery by order of the U. S. Government. The Pawnee at Norfolk Saturday morning.

Com. Vanderbilt, it is said, has informed the government that it can have his whole fleet of steamers fully manned and equipped, without the charge of a penny.

Armed tug boat has gone in pursuit of a three-masted schooner which sailed last night for Perth Amboy, loaded with arms.

The Bienville passed to-day steamers Cuyler, Columbia and Harriet Lane, bound South. Capt. Lowry of ship Julia Thayer from Hampton Roads 21st reports that pilot informed him that Norfolk and Gosport Navy Yard was in flames. Could distinctly see the flames when leaving the Roads.

Special dispatches to the *Herald* from Harrisburg states that Gov. Curtin caused the arrest of Lieut. Lennifer, late of the U. S. Army, at Hanover, Penn., for communicating information to the rebels as to the condition of affairs at Carlisle, Barracks, and of movements of Pennsylvania troops. He will be delivered to officers of Carlisle Barracks.

DOVER, N. H., 22. Vice President Hamlin passed through this city to-night in the train from Portland. Several of our citizens gave him a most enthusiastic reception at the railroad station. He addressed them eloquently for a few moments.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 22d. A movement will probably be made by civil and military authority, in this and other cities, to prevent invasion by either Northern or Southern forces so long as Kentucky remains neutral. Seven companies have organized at Paducah in this State.

WHEELING, Va., 22d. Only slight demonstrations along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. 5,000 Virginians at Harper's Ferry. Representatives of Union sentiment Burks, Hancock and Marshal counties, sent here to-day, to learn what Union men here propose, and to concert measures. Special action taken, but convention of western counties probably will soon be called to consider proposition of division of State. Union feeling very strong in Morgan and Monongahela counties. This city has been quiet to-day.

WILMINGTON, Del. 22. A naval officer arrived here this P. M., says the steamer S. R. Spaulding from Boston very quietly landed a portion of her troops at Fort McHenry. Baltimoreans were waiting to seize her, but she started down the bay, and frustrated their designs.

Annapolis is in charge of the 6th Massachusetts Regiment. An enthusiastic Union meeting was held here this afternoon, at which all parties were represented. The Union feeling was intense. Strong resolutions were adopted. Passengers from the South, in the train just passed say all is quiet at Baltimore, and the turnpike clear of secessionists.

NEWARK, Del. 22d. Reported that a naval officer from Norfolk says Frigates Merrimac and Germantown were both scuttled, and the Navy Yard burnt by the government forces. Not confirmed. Another account says the Merrimac got out with great difficulty, floats having been ingeniously constructed.

BOSTON, 22d. At a public meeting held in the Exchange to-day, a large sum was contributed to equip Fletcher Webster's new Regiment, which is now nearly full. The First Boston Regiment, one of the best in the State, is anxiously hoping for marching orders. Old Plymouth county offers a full Regiment.

Foreign News.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Kedar from Liverpool, April 7th, arrived at Halifax 18th.

The London *Globe* in reviewing the political condition of affairs, says that Europe has never been more agitated since 1847.

The *Times* points out that both the American tariffs are hostile to English commerce. In cotton, England will have to pay a duty to the Southern States, and on the chief exports increased duties, while to the Northern States duties are assuming a positively hostile character. England must consider how she deals with a State which begins with a flagrant departure from the rules of amity.

The political news from England is not important.

Parliament was not in session.

The *Times* in an editorial article on the position of affairs in America says that the prohibition of the African Slave trade by the Southern Confederacy is put forward merely to conciliate English prejudices and believes that such a superfluous piece of self-denial will not long be adhered to. The *Times* in the same article points to English resistance in the first revolution as a warning against a forcible resistance to disruption, which appears inevitable.

Very warlike rumors continued to prevail in Paris. The army is being drilled for war and provided with baggage and wagons.

A difficulty had arrisen in the conclusions of the treaty between France and Belgium.

The *Patrie* says that the Emperor Napoleon had written to Prince Murat disapproving his recent manifesto relative to the Neapolitan crown.

All the Marshals of France were summoned to attend an extraordinary council at the Tuileries on the 8th inst. The Sunday Paris journals are calling for the dissolution of the *Corps Legislatif*, owing to the large number of legitimists and ultramontanists in that body.

The Bourse on the 5th was firmer at 67f. 75c. The London *Post* asserts that military operations, in which Garibaldi is to take part, are on the point of commencing, and that the leaders of the combined Hungarian Diet will pass a vote recalling the Hungarian troops from all parts of the Austrian empire for concentration in Hungary alone. This, if complied with, would strip Venetia of the flowers of the Austrian forces, and if opposed by Austria, the Hungarians would refuse to pay taxes, and thus commence insurrection.

Increased agitation prevailed at Warsaw.

The Bombay mail of March 12 has arrived.

The dullness of the Bombay market for cotton goods has increased.

The American news, it is said, caused considerable excitement, and promised to give a great impetus to the cotton growers.

The famine accounts continue to be very serious.

TWO DAYS LATER.

The steamer Columbia from Galway with Liverpool dates of 9th inst arrived at St. Johns N. F. 20th.

GREAT BRITAIN. Parliament re-assembled on 8th inst.

It is denied that the steamship Great Eastern is to take 1200 Mormons to New York.

FRANCE. It is reported that Prince Napoleon intends to make a rapid excursion to Syria.

It is rumored that a French frigate has been dispatched to South Carolina. The measure was adopted at the suggestion of Jeff. Davis.

It is asserted that a treaty has been concluded between Russia and France. The *Opinion National* says that in the event of a collision, France has secured the support of Russia, and Austria that of England.

Warlike rumors are prevalent at Paris. It is stated that the army of Lyons is to be increased to 100,000 men, and that Canrobert is to have 80,000 men along the Eastern frontier.

Italy letters are warlike.

It is denied that Garabaldi went to Turin on the invitation of Count Cavour, and is asserted that he is opposed to Cavour's policy.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	$6 00 to 8 00	Round Hog,	$7 00 to 8 00		
Corn Meal,	90 to 1 00	Clear Salt Pork,	10 00 to 12 00		
Rye Meal,	1 00 to 0 00	Mutton,	6 to 10		
Wheat,	1 62 to 2 00	Turkeys,	12 to 14		
Rye,	80 to 85	Chickens,	10 to 14		
Corn,	80 to 85	Geese,	8 to 10		
Beans,	1 25 to 1 75	Clover seed,	10 to 17		
Oats,	37 to 40	Herdsgrass,	0 00 to 3 75		
Potatoes,	25 to 35	Red Top,	75 to 1 00		
Dried Apples,	4 to 0	Hay,	14 00 to 16 00		
Cooking	20 to 25	Lime,	80 to 90		
Winter "	33 to 00	Fleece Wool,	23 to 33		
Butter	16 to 17	Pulled Wool,	25 to 30		
Cheese,	10 to 12	Sheep Skins,	75 to 1 00		
Eggs,	13 to 14	Hides,	4½ to 5		
Lard,	14 to 16				

FARMERS and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate somewhat nearly every day—in proportion to their abundance or scarceity in the market, and as we can only give the prices for Tuesday, due allowance must be made.

BRIGHTON MARKET---April 18.

At market, 1400 Beeves, 90 Stores, 1700 Sheep and Lambs, and 2400 Swine.

PRICES—*Market Beef*—Extra $7,00; first quality $6,75; second do., $6,50; third do., 4,50 @ 5,00.

Working Oxen—$95, 100, 120 @ 130.

Milch Cows—$45 @ $50; common $19 @ $20.

Veal Calves—$4, $4, 5 @ 6.

Yearlings—None; two years old $16 @ $17; three years old $18 @ $19.

Hides—4½ @ 5c. *Calf Skins* 10 @ 11c.

Sheep and Lambs—$1,50 @ 1,75; extra $2, 3, 4 @ $6,50.

Pelts—$1,25; clipped 50c.

Swine—Stores wholesale 6 @ 7c.; retail 6 @ 8¼c.

Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, together with the fifth quarter, or the hide and tallow at the same price, at a shrinkage from live weight, agreed on by the parties—varying from 28 to 34 ℔ cent.

Total number of stock cars over the different roads 120.

Remarks. Owing to the large number of beef cattle at market, prices have declined from 25 to 50c ℔ 100 lbs from last week. Sheep and lambs sell the same as last week. Swine are a shade higher.

BOSTON MARKET....April 20.

FLOUR.—We quote common brands Western at $5 00 @ 5 25; fancy $5 30 @ 5 37½; for extras $5 50 @ 5 75; superior, $6 @ 8 25, including choice brands St. Louis. Southern firm at $6 00 for fancy; $6 25 @ 6 75 for extra; $7,00 @ 8 75 for superior.

CORN.—Yellow 69 @ 72c; mixed 67 @ 70c; white, 67 @ 68c per bush.

OATS.—Western, Southern and Canada 38 @ 40c per bush.

RYE.—70c per bush.

HAY.—Sales of Eastern at $20 @ $21 ℔ ton, cash

NEW YORK MARKET....April 22.

Flour is declining—Superfine State 5,00 a 5,10; extra do 5,15 a 5,25; round hoop Ohio 5,45 a 5,55. Southern—sales 1,300—mixed to good 5,50 a 6,00; fancy and extra 5,65 a 7,50.

Wheat—Chicago Spring 1,21; Milwaukie club 1,27; red winter western 1,34 a 1,35; white western 1,51 a 1,55.

Corn firm—Mixed western 67 a 68; new 61 a 64.

Special Notices.

Mrs. Winslow,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. 1y20

What a Figure! Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha!

This is the greeting often received from their friends, by those becoming prematurely grey or bald. To avoid anything so unpleasant, you have only to use LYON'S KATHAIRON, the most excellent and popular preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold everywhere. 1m16

Notice.

☞ COUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement. 6m1

REMOVAL.

SANBORN & REED, DENTISTS,

SUCCESSORS TO DR. J. K. LINCOLN,

Have removed to

No. 143 State Street, opposite the Unitarian Church. 51tf

MELVILLE C. KEITH, M. D.

No. 10 Gage St., Weston Cottage, Augusta, Me.

Will pay special attention to long standing cases of Piles, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, and those peculiar diseases connected with the urinary organs, and digestive apparatus. In the treatment of these Diseases, Botanic Remedies will be used exclusively, and no minerals *or poisons of any kind* will be used in his Practice. 19tf

Married.

Augusta, April 11th, by Rev. A. J. Church, John Shirley to Elvira Burden.

Brooksville, Avery W. Gray to Mary E. Tibbetts, of Nashua, N. H.

Bangor, John Lord to Mrs. Dorothy W. Bean, both of Berwick.

Bangor, Merritt Jordan to Mary E Hall.

Bath, Philip W. Sawyer, of Portland, to Sarah J. Coombs.

East Winthrop, April 19th, by D. Cargill, Esq., Thos. A. Bates to Frances E. Campbell.

Hampden, Sam'l H. Barrour, of Verona, to Sarah Y. Delano, of Winterport.

Lewiston, Rev. George W. Quimby, of Middletown, Ct., to C. Adeline Brooks.

Lewiston, S. Ellery May, of Winthrop, to Ellen E. Jones.

Livermore, Hayden Bigelow to Nancy J. Carver, of Leeds.

Orneville, April 15th, by Rev. Joel Adams, Luther M. Benson to Mary C. Dunham.

Vassalboro', April 14th, George W. Fairfield to Emma J. Gardner.

Waterville, April 1st, Joseph Hill, Jr., to Lena W. Holway.

Died.

Belgrade, April 18th, with inflamation on the brain, Etta M., only child of Henry C., and Keziah F. Burgess, aged 4 years 6 months.

Bath, Mrs. Margaret Prendergast, 40.

Bangor, Sam'l Severance, 80.

Gorham, Jannet, wife of George Fogg, 74.

Harmon, Mary F. Willey, 41 yrs., 6 mos.

Manchester, April 18th, Wm Winslow, formerly of Epping, N. H., aged 82 yrs.

Portland, widow Sarah Leavitt, 78.

Vassalboro', April 4th, Elizabeth, wife of Ebenezar Dunlap, and daughter of Benjamin Branch, aged 77. (Mass. and R. I. papers please copy.)

TO ARMS, TO ARMS.

OUR COUNTRY IS IN DANGER!!

WANTED!

ABLE-BODIED MEN, between the ages of 18 and 45 Years, to enlist in the VOLUNTEER MILITIA of MAINE, at the

RECRUITING OFFICE, 127 Water Street, Augusta.

HENRY G. STAPLES, Recruiting Officer.

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, April 15th, the Steamer EASTERN QUEEN, Capt. Collins Master, will leave Hallowell for Boston at 1.45 P. M., on Mondays and Thursdays, returning leave CENTRAL WHARF, Boston, at 7 P. M., on Tuesdays and Fridays.

16 N. STONE, Agent, Boston,
PARROTT & BRADBURY, Agents Augusta.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE S. S. Committee of Augusta will be in session on SATURDAY, May 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of WM. GASLIN, Jr., over Jas. W. Cofren's Store, for the purpose of examining Teachers for the Summer Schools. None need apply at any other time.

C. E. HAYWOOD,
WM. GASLIN, Jr., } S. S. Committee.
G. T. FLETCHER,

Augusta, April 22. 4w18

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK.

IF you wish to do so, please call at my Farm, in Vassalboro', and purchase a pure blood Durham Cow, Heifer, or Bull Calf, or patronize my Thorough-Bred Durham Bull, Duke of Manlius, or my White Chester County Boar, and pay $1,00 each for their service.

WARREN PERCIVAL.

Vassalboro', April 16, 1861. 19tf

ITALIAN BEES—PURE ITALIAN QUEENS.

Impregnated by *Pure Italian Drones*, will be ready to deliver to subscribers on the 1st of June next. Also a few swarms of Italian Bees. For particulars address,

BRACKETT & WELINGTON,
11tf Winchester, Mass.

HARDY GRAPE VINES.

Delaware, Diana, Concord, Union Village, and every decription of out-door Grape Vines worth growing, for sale wholesale and retail, by BRACKETT & WELINGTON,
11tf Winchester, Mass.

HOLCOMB & CASWELL

HAVE just received, and are now opening a full assortment of Rich, Plain, and Fancy Silks, and other Dress Goods, adapted to the season, which customers are invited to examine.

Augusta, April 22, 1861. 19

CHOICE FIGS.

I SHALL open a lot of choice FIGS next week. Price only 6 cents a Box. Call and try them. F. W. KINSMAN,
19 No. 7, Union Block.

SEED! SEED!! SEED!!!

NOW opening at F. W. Kinsman's, a new lot of GARDEN SEEDS in bulk. Also in small papers.

F. W. KINSMAN, Apothecary,
19 No. 7 Union Block.

STATIONERY! NEW!! NEW!!!

A NEW and choice lot of Stationery in packages for 25 cents, just received at F. W. KINSMAN'S.
19

JEWELRY & STATIONERY PACKAGES,

ALL for twenty-five cents, at F. W. FINSMAN'S.
19

ROSES,

A VERY large stock, all the best varieties. Strong Plants very low. JOHN W. ADAMS.
Portland, April 22. 4w19

MILLINERY GOODS,

A Prime Stock, Latest Styles, just received by HOLCOMB & CASWELL.
Augusta, April 22, 1861. 19

COE'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

FOR sale by EDWIN CHICK,
5w15* Bangor Me.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber, SAP-BUCKETS, PINE CLAPBOARDS, and PINE SHINGLES. E. PARK.
Chesterville, March 1861. 3m14

TROTTING STALLION HENDRICK HUDSON,

WILL Stand for the limited number of 30 mares, the ensuing Season, at the Stable of C. L. CALDEN, at Skowhegan, Me., commencing May 1, 1861, ending August 1st, except Mondays and Tuesdays, on which days he will stand at the Waterville House Stable, Waterville.

TERMS: For the Season $3,00—Warrant $10,00. Service money due, March 1, 1862. 5w19* A. W. CALDEN.

DELAWARE GRAPE VINES.

A FINE Stock of this superior Grape at 50c to $1,00 each.

HARTFORD PROLIFIC Grape Vines, the most productive Grape yet introduced. Very early, and of good quality, 25 to 50 cents. Very large Vines which bore Fruit last year, 75 cents. Also a large stock of Concord, Rebocca, Northern Muscadine, and other Vines at reduced prices. JOHN W. ADAMS.
Portland, April 15. 3w19

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Farm at East Monmouth formerly owned by the late Jonathan Folsom, containing about 70 acres, also two out lots of about 20 acres near said farm. There are on the premises a good house, two barns, and other necessary out-buildings, mostly in good repair. Said farm cuts about thirty tons of hay, has two good orchards, well engrafted, good pastures, a plenty of wood, tillage land lying easy of access and in a good state of cultivation. Said farm is likewise walled in a thorough manner, there being an amount seldom equalled on a farm of its size; is situated in a good neighborhood, with meeting-house, schoolhouse, store, saw-mill, &c., all within one-half mile of the premises, and is in every respect a very desirable farm, it having the reputation of being one of the best in town.

For particulars concerning price, payment, &c., please call on D. W. FOLSOM, on the premises, or ABIEL ROBINSON, Winthrop Village.
19tf

NOTICE.

I, THE Subscriber, having made a change in my business, now offer my valuable FARM for sale, situated in Monmouth, about one mile from the Village and Depot, and in a pleasant neighborhood. Said Farm contains about one hundred acres of excellent land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, and pasturing. It has four acres of Orchard, mostly engrafted fruit; a large wood-lot of good growth, and is well watered. The buildings are in good repair, and a plenty of them for all practical purposes. Said farm will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon, and immediate possession given. Terms one-half cash down, the remainder in one, two, and three years, with good security. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber at Monmouth Centre.

DAVID A. PINKHAM.
Monmouth, April 22, 1861. 19tf

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April*, 1861.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of FREDERIC FAGUET, late of Sidney, in said County deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED. That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of May, next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*
True copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 19*

KENNEBEC SS....*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of April, A. D.* 1861.

EPHRAIM WOOD, Executor of the last will and testament of WILLIAM WOOD, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance: And also his private account against said estate:

ORDERED, That he said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 18*

KENNEBEC SS....*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of April, A. D.* 1861.

HENRY A. WILLIAMS, Administrator on the Estate of RUTH WILLIAMS, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased, for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER. *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 18*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of April*, 1861.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of ELIZA HARLOW, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*
A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 18*

KENNEBEC SS....*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of April, A. D.* 1861.

PHEBE WALL, Administratrix on the estate of ELDRIDGE G. WALL, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 18*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of April*, 1861.

REBECCA G. TOLMAN, widow of SAMUEL TOLMAN, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for Commissioners to be appointed to set out her dower in the real estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of May next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 18*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of April*, 1861.

BETSEY BESSEY, widow of EPHRAIM BESSEY, late of Albion, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal Estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of May next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted: H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 18*

ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

THE Assessors of the City of Augusta hereby give notice to all persons liable to pay taxes in said city, that they will be in session at the Aldermen's Room on each of the following Mondays, viz: 8th, 15th, 22d and 29th of April, from 9 to 12, A. M., and from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M., to receive true and perfect lists of their Polls and Estates, both Real and Personal, including money on hand or at interest, bonds, stocks, and debts due more than owing. Also, property held in trust as Guardian, Executor, Administrator or otherwise, on the first day of April, 1861. And they are requested to come prepared to verify the same on oath.

Those persons who neglect to comply with this notice may be doomed, and deprived of the privilege of appealing from the Assessors' decision on application for an abatement, except in cases where they were unable to comply with this notice

CHARLES HAMLEN,
JOHN ARNOLD,
DAVID SMILEY, Jr., } Assessors

Augusta, April 1st, 1861. 4w16

COE'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,

THE BEST OF FERTILIZERS,

FOR sale by EDWIN CHICK, 39 West Market Square,
17 Bangor, Me.

BY WILLIAM S. KING, Auctioneer,

Office No. 18 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

AT WOODSTOCK, CONN.

Large Sale of Pure Bred and Grade JERSEY COWS,

From the celebrated herd of JOHN GILES, Esq., on WEDNESDAY, May 1st, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Giles' Farm in Woodstock, Conn., two and a half miles from Putnam, on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad.

THIRTY PRIME COWS, Two Years Old and Yearlings, 16 of which are THOROUGH-BRED, and the remainder high grades, all selected from the stock of that distinguished breeder, Mr. John Giles, and second to none in the country.

Catalogues, giving the true pedigree of each animal, may be obtained on application to Mr. E. M. GILES, at Woodstock, Ct., or to W. S. KING, Auctioneer, No. 15 Congress St., Boston, Mass., or at the sale.

Good conveyances from Putnam to the Farm, and gentlemen can leave for Boston, New York, and intermediate places at 5½ P. M. after sale.

☞ Persons leaving Boston, Worcester, and Norwich, will arrive in time for the sale, and may return the same day. 2w18

AMERICAN GUANO.

THE fertilizing properties of this Guano are mainly Phosphates, not Ammonia, and therefore corn and other seeds are not injured by coming in contact with it,—but it warms, enters into slight fermentation, and at once gives seeds a vigorous and early start.

Certificates from prominent farmers who have tried the Guano pon a variety of crops, and upon different soils, may be seen at the Office of the Subscriber. W. B. HAZELTINE.

OPINIONS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO.

Letter from Dr. Holmes, Editor of the Maine Farmer, Winthrop, Me.

JOHN MEANS, ESQ., AUGUSTA, ME. *Dear Sir:*—I have made use of the American Guano that I purchased of you last spring, and am well pleased with it as a fertilizer. I tried a comparative experiment with it in the following manner: A portion of a corn-field was marked off. The American Guano was used in Peruvian Guano in the same way and quantity; and by the side of this the Fish Guano, in the same manner and quantity. All the rows of corn did well, and I could perceive no particular difference between them. This proves your American Guano to be equally as good as other kinds, or, in other words equally as good as what has hitherto been considered the best.

E. HOLMES.

REMARKS.—In conformation of the opinion which Dr. Holmes has formed of the value of American Guano, we will state that we have used it for two seasons with the happiest results. The first trial of it was on corn, where its effects were distinct through the season; the corn coming on earlier in the spring, growing faster, with a dark green color, and producing abundantly in the ear. This last season we tried it through the centre of a field of corn with similar results. It also produced Carrots and Potatoes without other manure, of most excellent quality, and liberal in quantity. On Beets and Turnips, the result was equally marked. But the point to which we attach the most importance is, that it may be used on any crop as a stimulant and fertiliser in the hill, without endangering the germination of the seed, and thus give Corn, or other plants requiring a long season, an early start, and secure their perfection before the time of frost. In our short, cold, wet springs, it is essential to give the corn crop an early growth, and this we have acquired by the use of the American Guano better than any other way.—*N. E. Farmer.*

The above article can be procured of the Subscriber, in quantities to suit, and at prices established by the Company.

JOHN MEANS,
18 Local Agent for Augusta and Vicinity.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the Citizens of Augusta, that he intends to be in that City, on the 24th and 25th of April, with a choice stock of ROOTS, (

Poetry.

OUT IN THE DARK.

Out in the dark I wander round to-night.
The lamps burn dimly, and the hour is told
By shivering watchmen, as they tread their rounds,
And I am melancholy and very cold,
Out in the dark.

Out in the dark, and yet within my grate
A fire is burning, and the lamp is lit,
And old familiar books are on the shelf,
Yet I am far from wisdom, song, and wit,
Out in the dark.

Out in the dark are men who have no homes,
Who tread the streets beneath the flick'ring light.
Of dying lamps, and to the dismal sky
Appeal for love, as they bethread the night,
Out in the dark.

Out in the dark is she I loved in youth,
The gentle being whom alone I found
To answer all my longings and my hopes;
Sadly we laid her fair form in the ground,
Out in the dark.

Out in the dark, yet light from climes above
Nourish the flowers that bloom above her head;
She is an angel now, though very sad
With sighs and tears, we made for her a bed
Out in the dark.

Out in the dark we live—yet not all dark
Is this, our changeful lives; for rays of light
From the immortal land shine through the clouds,
And pierce the gloom that chilled me in the night,
Out in the dark.

Out in the dark, but waiting for the morning,
And full of trust that it will dawn ere long,
Lost hopes, lost loves, lost pleasures come in beauty
And weave themselves into my silent song,
Out in the dark.

Our Story-Teller.

THE PARSON'S DAUGHTER OF OXNEY COLNE.

BY ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

Captain Broughton was almost as much surprised as delighted by the warmth of the acknowledgement made by the eager-hearted, passionate girl whom he now held in his arms. She had said it now; the words had been spoken; and there was nothing for her but to swear to him over and over again with her sweetest oaths, that it was true—true to her soul. And very sweet was the walk down from thence to the parsonage gate. He spoke no more of the distance of the ground, or the length of his day's journey. But he stopped her at every turn that he might press her arm the closer to his own, that he might look into the brightness of her eyes, and prolong the flour of delight. There were no more gibes on now on her tongue, no railery at his London finery, no laughing comments on his coming and going. With downright honesty she told him everything; how she had loved him before her heart was warranted in such a passion, how, with much thinking, she had resolved that it would be unwise to take him at his first word, and had thought it better that he should return to London, and then think over it; how she had almost repented of her courage, when she feared, during those long Summer days that he would forget her: and how her heart had leaped for joy when her old friend had told her that he was coming.

"And yet," said he, "you were not glad to see me!"

"Oh, was I not glad? You do not understand the feelings of a girl who has lived secluded as I have done. Glad is no word for the joy I felt. But it was not seeing you that I cared for so much. It was the knowledge that you were near me once again. I almost wish now that I had not seen you till to-morrow." But as she spoke she pressed his arm, and this gave the lie to her last words.

"No; do not come in to-night," she said, when she reached the little wicket that led up to the parsonage. "Indeed, you shall not. I could not behave myself properly if you did."

"But I don't want you to behave properly."

"Oh! I am to keep that for London, am I? But nevertheless, Captain Broughton, I will not invite you either to tea or to supper to-night."

"Surely I may shake hands with your father."

"Not to-night—not till—. John, I may tell him, may I not? I must tell him at once."

"Certainly," said he.

"And then you shall see him to-morrow. Let me see—at what hour shall I bid you come?"

"To breakfast."

"No, indeed. What on earth would your aunt do with the broiled turkey and the cold pie? I have got no cold pie for you."

"I hate cold pie."

"What a pity! But, John, I should be forced to leave directly after breakfast. Come down—come down at two or three; and then I will go back with you to Aunt Penelope. I must see her to-morrow," And so at last the matter was settled, and the happy Captain, as he left her, was hardly resisted in his attempt to press her lips to his own.

When she entered the parlor in which her father was sitting there still were Gribbles and Poulter discussing some knotty point of Devon lore. So Patience took off her hat, and sat herself down, waiting till they should go. For full an hour she had to wait, and then Gribbles and Poulter did go. But it was not in such matters as this that Patience Woolsworthy was impatient. She could wait, and wait, and wait, curbing herself for weeks and months, while the thing waited for was in her eyes good; but she could not curb her hot thoughts or her hot words when things came to be discussed which she did not think to be good.

"Papa," she said, when Gribbles' long-drawn last word had been spoken at the door, "do you remember how I asked you the other day what you should say if I were to leave you?"

"Yes, surely," he replied, looking up at her in astonishment.

"I am going to leave you now," she said, "Dear, dearest father, how am I to go from you?"

"Going to leave me," said he, thinking of her visit to Helpholme, and thinking of nothing else.

"Yes, dearest," she said; and as she spoke she now knelt at his knees. "I have been asked in marriage, and I have given myself away."

"Well, my love, if you will be happy—"

"I hope I shall; I think I shall. But you, papa?"

"You will not be far from us."

"Oh yes; in London."

"In London."

"Captain Broughton lives in London generally."

"And has Captain Broughton asked you to marry him?"

"Yes, papa—who else? Is he not good? Will you not love him? Oh, papa, do not say that I am wrong to love him?"

He embraced her, and told her, with all his enthusiasm, that he rejoiced in her joy, and would be happy in her happiness. "My own Patty," he said, "I have ever known that you were too good for this life of ours here." And then the evening wore away into the night, with many tears, but still with much happiness.

Captain Broughton, as he walked back to Oxney Colne, made up his mind that he would say nothing on the matter to his aunt till the next morning. He wanted to think over it all, and to think it over, if possible by himself. He had taken a step in life, the most important that a man is ever called on to take, and he had to reflect whether or no he had taken it with wisdom.

"Have you seen her?" said Miss Le Smyrger, very anxiously, when he came into the drawing-room.

"Miss Woolsworthy you mean," said he. "Yes, I've seen her. As I found her out I took a long walk and happened to meet her. Do you know, aunt, I think I'll go to bed: I was up at five this morning, and have been on the move ever since."

Miss Le Smyrger perceived that she was to hear nothing that evening, so she handed him his candlestick and allowed him to go to his room.

But Captain Broughton did not immediately retire to bed, nor when he did so was he able to sleep at once. Had this step that he had taken been a wise one? He was not a man who, in worldly matters, had allowed things to arrange themselves for him, as is the case with so many men. He had formed views for himself, and had a theory of life. Money for money's sake he had allowed to be bad. Money as a concomitant to things which were in themselves good he had declared to himself to be good, also. That concomitant, in this affair of his marriage, he had now missed. Well, he had made up his mind to that, and would put up with the loss. He had means of living of his own, though means not so extensive as might have been desirable. That it would be well for him to become a married man, looking merely to that state of life as opposed to his present state, he had fully resolved. On that point, therefore, there was nothing to repent. That Patty Woolsworthy was good, affectionate, clever, and beautiful, he was sufficiently satisfied. It would be odd enough if he were not so satisfied now, seeing that for the last four months he had declared to himself daily that she was so, with many inward asseverations. And yet, though he repeated now again that he was satisfied, I do not think that he was so fully satisfied of it as he had been throughout the whole of those four months. It is sad to say so, but I fear—I fear that such was the case. When you have your plaything how much of the anticipated pleasure vanishes, especially if it had been won easily!

So far he got that night; when the morning came he went a step further, and began mentally to criticise her manner to himself. It had been very sweet, that warm, that full, that ready declaration of love. Yes, it had been very sweet; but—but—when, after her little jokes, she did confess her love, had she not been a little too free for feminine excellence? A man likes to be told that he is loved, but he hardly wishes that the girl he is to marry should fling herself at his head!

Ah me! yes, it was thus he argued to himself as on that morning he went through the arrangement of his toilet. "Then he was a brute;" you say, my pretty readers. I have never said that he was not a brute. But this I remark, that many such brutes are to be met with in the beaten paths of the world's highway. The heart of this country-bred girl had fallen at the first word from his mouth. Had she not so confessed to him? She was very nice—very nice; indeed. He loved her dearly. But had he not sold himself too cheaply?

I by no means say that he was not a brute. But whether brute or no, he was an honest man, and had no remotest dream, either on that morning, or during the following days on which such thoughts pressed more thickly on his mind, of breaking away from his pledged word. At breakfast on that morning he told all to Miss Le Smyrger, and that lady, with warm and generous intentions, confided to him her purpose regarding her property. "I have always regarded Patience as my heir," she said, and shall do so still."

"Oh, indeed!" said Captain Broughton.

"But it is a great, great pleasure to me to think that she will give back the little property to my sister's child. You will have your mother's, and thus it will all come together again."

"Ah!" said Captain Broughton. He had his own ideas about property, and did not, even under existing circumstances, like to hear that his aunt considered herself at liberty to leave her acres away to one who was by blood quite a stranger to the family.

"Does Patience know of this?" he asked.

"Not a word, said Miss Le Smyrger. And then nothing more was said upon the subject.

On that afternoon he went down and received the parson's benedictions and congratulations with a good grace. Patience said very little on the occasion, and indeed was absent during the greater part of the interview. The two lovers then walked up to Oxney Colne, and there were more benedictions and more congratulations. "All went merry as a marriage bell," at any rate as far as Patience was concerned. Not a word had yet fallen from that dear mouth, not a look had yet come over that handsome face, which tended in any way to mar her bliss. Her first day of acknowledged love was a day altogether happy, and when she prayed for him as she knelt beside her bed there was no feeling in her mind that any fear need disturb her joy.

I will pass over the next three or four days very quickly, merely saying that Patience did not find them so pleasant as that first day after her engagement. There was something in her lover's manner—something which she could not define—which by degrees seemed to grate against her feelings. He was sufficiently affectionate, that being a matter on which she did not require much demonstration; but joined to his affection there seemed to be—she hardly liked to suggest to herself a harsh word, but could it be possible that he was beginning to think she was not good enough for him? And then she asked herself the question—was she good enough for him? If there were doubt about that, the match should be broken off, though she tore her own heart out in the struggle. The truth, however, was this—that he begun that teaching which he had already found to be so necessary. Now, had any one essayed to teach Patience German or mathematics, with that young lady's free consent, I believe that she would have been found a meek scholar. But it was not probable that she would be meek when she found a self-appointed tutor teaching her manners and conduct without her consent.

So matters went on for four or five days, and on the evening of the fifth day Captain Broughton and his aunt drank tea at the parsonage. Nothing very especial occurred; but as the parson and Miss Le Smyrger insisted on playing backgammon with devoted perseverence during the whole evening, Broughton had a good opportunity of saying a word or two about those changes in his ladylove which a life in London would require; and some word he also said—some single slight word—as to the higher station in life to which he would exalt his bride. Patience bore it—for her father and Miss Le Smyrger were in the room—she bore it well, speaking no syllable of anger, and enduring, for the moment, the implied scorn of the old parsonage. Then the evening broke up, and Captain Broughton walked back to Oxney Colne with his aunt.

"Patty," her father said to her before they went to bed, "he seems to me to be a most excellent young man."

"Dear papa," she answered, kissing him.

"And terribly deep in love," said Mr. Woolsworthy.

"Oh, I don't know about that," she answered, as she left him, with her sweetest smile. But though she could thus smile at her father's joke, she had already made up her mind that there was still something to be learned as to her promised husband before she could place herself altogether in his hands. She would ask him whether he thought himself liable to injury from this proposed marriage; and though he should deny any such thought, she would know from the manner of his denial what his true feelings were.

And he, too, on that night, during his silent walk with Miss Le Smyrger, had entertained some similar thoughts. "I fear she is obstinate," he had said to himself, and then he had half accused her of being sullen also. "If that be her temper, what a life of misery I have before me!"

"Have you fixed a day yet?" his aunt asked him as they came near to her house.

"No, not yet; I don't know whether it will suit me to fix it before I leave."

"Why, it was but the other day you were in such a hurry."

"Ah, yes; I have thought more about it since then."

"I should have imagined that this would depend on what Patty thinks," said Miss Le Smyrger, standing up for the privilege of her sex. "It is presumed that the gentleman is always ready as soon as the lady will consent."

"Yes, in ordinary cases it is so; but when a girl is taken out of her own sphere—"

"Her own sphere! Let me caution you Master John, not to talk to Patty about her own sphere."

"Aunt Penelope, as Patience is to be my wife and not yours, I must claim permission to speak to her on such subjects as may seem suitable to me." And then they parted—not in the best humor with each other.

On the following day Captain Broughton and Miss Woolsworthy did not meet till the evening. She had said, before those few ill-omened words had passed her lover's lips, that she would probably be at Miss Le Smyrger's house on the following morning. Those ill omend words did pass her lover's lips, and then she remained at home. This did not come from sullenness, nor even from anger, but from a conviction that it would be well that she should think much before she met him again. Nor was he anxious to hurry a meeting. His thought—his base thought—was this: that she would be sure to come up to the Colne after him; but she did not come, and therefore in the evening he went down to her, and asked her to walk with him.

They went away by the path that led to Helpholme, and little was said between them till they had walked some mile together. Patience as she went along the path, remembered almost to the letter the sweet words which had greeted her ears as she came down that way with him on the night of his arrival; but he remembered nothing of that sweetness then. Had he not made an ass of himself during these last six months? That was the thought which very much had possession of his mind.

"Patience," he said at last, having hitherto spoken only an indifferent word now and again since they had left the parsonage, "Patience, I hope you realize the importance of the step which you and I are about to take?"

"Of course I do," she answered: "what an odd question that is for you to ask!"

"Because," said he, "sometimes I almost doubt it. It seems to me as though you thought you could remove yourself from here to your new home with no more trouble than when you go from home up to the Combe."

"Is that meant for a reproach, John?"

"No, not for a reproach, but for advice. Certainly not for a reproach."

"I am glad of that."

"But I should wish to make you think how great is the leap in the world which you are about to take." Then again they walked on for many steps before she answered him.

"Tell me, then, John," she said, when she had sufficiently considered what words she would speak; and as she spoke a dark bright color suffused her face, and her eyes flashed almost with anger, "what leap do you mean? Do you mean a leap upward?"

"Well, yes; I hope it will be so,"

"In one sense, certainly, it would be a leap upward. To be the wife of the man I loved; to have the privilege of holding his happiness in my hand; to know that I was his own—the companion whom he had chosen out of all the world—that would, indeed, be a leap upward; a leap almost to Heaven, if all that were so. But if you mean upward in any other sense—"

"I was thinking of the social scale."

"Then, Captain Broughton, your thoughts were doing me dishonor."

"Doing you dishonor!"

"Yes, doing me dishonor. That your father is, in the world's esteem, a greater man than mine, is doubtless true enough. That you, as a man, are richer than I am as a woman is doubtless also true. But you dishonor me, and yourself also, if these things can weigh with you now."

"Patience—I think you can hardly know what words you are saying to me."

"Pardon me, but I think I do. Nothing that you can give me—no gifts of that description—can weigh aught against that which I am giving you. If you had all the wealth and rank of the greatest lord in the land, it would count as nothing in such a scale. If—as I have not doubted—if in return for my heart you have given me yours, then—then you have paid me fully. But when gifts such as those are going, nothing else can count even as a make-weight."

"I do not quite understand you," he answered after a pause. "I fear you are a little high-flown." And then, while the evening was still early, they walked back to the parsonage almost without another word.

Captain Broughton at this time had only one more full day to remain at Oxney Colne. On the afternoon following that he was to go as far as Exeter, and thence return to London. Of course it was to be expected that the wedding-day would be fixed before he went, and much had been said about it during the first day or two of his engagement. Then he had pressed for an early time, and Patience, with a girl's usual diffidence, had asked for some little delay. But now nothing was said on the subject; and how was it probable that such a matter could be settled after such a conversation as that which I have related? That evening, Miss Le Smyrger asked whether the day had been fixed. "No," said Captain Broughton, harshly; "nothing has been fixed." "But it will be arranged before you go." "Probably not," he said; and then the subject was dropped for the time.

"John," she said, just before she went to bed, "if there be any thing wrong between you and Patience, I conjure you to tell me."

"You had better ask her," he replied. "I can tell you nothing."

On the following morning he was much surprised by seeing Patience on the gravel path before Miss Le Smyrger's gate immediately after breakfast. He went to the door to open it for her, and she, as she gave him her hand, told him that she came up to speak to him. There was no hesitation in her manner, nor any look of anger in her face. But there was in her gait and form, in her voice and countenance, a fixedness of purpose which he had never seen before, or, at any rate, had never acknowledged."

"Certainly," said he. "Shall I come out with you, or will you come up stairs?"

"We can sit down in the summer-house," she said; and thither they both went.

"Capt. Broughton," she said—and she began her task the moment they were both seated—

"You and I have engaged ourselves as man and wife, but perhaps we have been over-rash."

"How so?" said he.

"It may be—and indeed I will say more—it is the case that we have made this engagement without knowing enough of each other's character."

"I have not thought so."

"The time will perhaps come when you will so think, but for the sake of all that we most value, let it come before it is too late. What would be our fate—how terrible would be our misery, if such a thought should come to either of us after we have linked our lots together!"

There was a solemnity about her as she thus spoke which almost repressed him—which for a time did prevent him from taking that tone of authority which on such a subject he would choose to adopt. But he recovered himself. "I hardly think that this comes well from you," he said.

"From whom else should it come? Who else can fight my battle for me; and John, who else can fight the same battle on your behalf? I tell you this, that with your mind standing toward me as it does stand at present, you could not give me your hand at the altar with true words and a happy conscience. Is it not true? You have half repented of your bargain already. Is it not so?"

He did not answer her; but getting up from his seat walked to the front of the summer-house, and stood there with his back turned upon her. It was not that he meant to be ungracious, but in truth he did not know how to answer her. He had half repented of his bargain.

"John," she said, getting up and following him so that she put her hand upon his arm. "I have been very angry with you."

"Angry with me!" he said, turning sharp upon her.

"Yes, angry with you. You would have treated me like a child. But that feeling has gone now. I am not angry now. There is my hand; the hand of a friend. Let the words that have been spoken between us be as though they had not been spoken. Let us both be free."

"Do you mean it?" he asked.

"Certainly I mean it." As she spoke these words her eyes were filled with tears in spite of all the efforts she could make to restrain them; but he was not looking at her, and her efforts had sufficed to prevent any sob from being audible.

"With all my heart," he said; and it was manifest from his tone that he had no thought of her happiness as she spoke. It was true that she had been angry with him—angry, as she had herself declared; but, nevertheless, in what she had said and what she had done she had thought more of his happiness than of her own. Now she was angry once again.

"With all your heart, Captain Broughton! Well, so be it. If with all your heart, then is the necessity so much the greater. You go to-morrow. Shall we say farewell now?"

"Patience, I am not going to be lectured."

"Certainly not by me. Shall we say farewell now?"

"Yes, if you are determined."

"I am determined. Farewell, Captain Broughton. You have all my wishes for your happiness." And she held out her hand to him.

"Patience!" he said. And he looked at her with a dark frown, as though he would strive to frighten her into submission. If so, he might have saved himself any such attempt.

"Farewell, Captain Broughton. Give me your hand, for I cannot stay." He gave her his hand, hardly knowing why he did so. She lifted it to her lips and kissed it, leaving him, passed from the summer-house down through the wicket-gate, and straight home to the parsonage.

During the whole of that day she said no word to any one of what had occurred. When she was once more at home she went about her household affairs as she had done on that day of his arrival. When she sat down to dinner with her father he observed nothing to make him think she was unhappy; nor during the evening was there any expression in her face, or any tone in her voice, which excited his attention. On the following morning Captain Broughton called at the parsonage, and the servant-girl brought word to her mistress that he was in the parlor. But she would not see him. "Laws, miss, you ain't a quarreled with your beau?" the poor girl said. "No, not quarreled," she said; "but give him that." It was a scrap of paper containing a word or two in pencil. "It is better that we should not meet again. God bless you!" And from that day to this, now more than ten years, they never have met.

"Papa," she said to her father that afternoon, "dear papa, do not be angry with me. It is all over between me and John Broughton. Dearest, you and I will not be separated."

It would be useless here to tell how great was the old man's surprise, and how true his sorrow. As the tale was told to him no cause was given for anger with any one. Not a word was spoken against the suitor, who had on that day returned to London with a full conviction that now at least he was relieved from his engagement. "Patty, my darling child," he said, "may God grant that it be for the best!"

"It is for the best," she answered stoutly. "For this place I am fit; and I much doubt whether I am fit for any other."

On that day she did not see Miss Le Smyrger, but on the following morning, knowing that Captain Broughton had gone off—having heard the wheels of the carriage as they passed by the parsonage gate on his way to the station—she walked up to the Colne.

"He has told you, I suppose?" said she.

"Yes," said Miss Le Smyrger. "And I will never see him again unless he asks your pardon on his knees. I have told him so. I would not even give him my hand as he went."

"But why so, thou kindest one? The fault was mine more than his."

"I understand. I have eyes in my head," said the old maid. "I have watched him for the last four or five days. If you could have kept the truth to yourself and bade him keep off from you, he would have been at your feet now, licking the dust from your shoes."

"But, dear friend, I do not want a man to lick dust from my shoes."

"Ah, you are a fool. You do not know the value of your own wealth."

"True; I have been a fool. I was a fool to think that one coming from such a life as he has led could be happy with such as I am. I know the truth now. I have bought the lesson dearly, but perhaps not too dearly, seeing that it will never be forgotten."

There was but little more said about the matter between our three friends at Oxney Colne.—What indeed, could be said? Miss Le Smyrger for a year or two still expected that her nephew would return and claim his bride; but he never has done so, nor has there been any correspondence between them.

Patience Woolsworthy had learned her lesson dearly. She had given her whole heart to the man; though she so bore herself that no one was aware of the violence of the struggle, nevertheless the struggle within her bosom was very violent. She never told herself that she had done wrong; she never regretted her loss; but yet—yet!—the loss was hard to bear. He also had loved her, but he was not capable of a love which could do so much injury to his daily peace. Her daily peace was gone for many a day to come.

Her father is still living; but there is a curate now in the parish. In conjunction with him and with Miss Le Smyrger, she spends her time in the concerns of the parish. In her own eyes she is a confirmed old maid; and such is my opinion also. The romance of her life was played out in that summer.

Patience never sits now lonely on the hill-side, thinking how much she might do for one whom she really loved. But with a large heart she loves many, and with no romance, she works hard to lighten the burdens of those she loves.

As for Captain Broughton, all the world knows that he did marry that great heiress with whom his name was once before connected, and that he is now a useful member of Parliament, working on committees three or four days a week with a zeal that is indefatigable. Sometimes, not often, as he thinks of Patience Woolsworthy, a smile comes across his face.

Record of the War.

STIRRING SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The following paragraphs embody a variety of interesting intelligence in reference to the progress of the civil war which has been inaugurated by the treasonable action of the Southern Confederacy:

The Bombardment and Surrender of Fort Sumter.

The New York *Tribune* says it has seen a letter from Charleston, within twelve hours after the action commenced, which says that Anderson had made a majority of his shots tell with fearful execution, and that as the result of the first day's firing 30 men had been killed in Fort Moultrie alone, beside a great many wounded. This statement was also made by a correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, and a letter published in the New York *Herald* states the same thing. Only official accounts can give a true history of the affair. We copy the following from the letter in the *Herald*, which is dated 12th inst:

"It is indeed a gloomy day; all business is suspended, and nothing but the heavy booming of the artillery, which is shaking the city to its very foundations, disturbs the silence and gloom which hangs like a pall over us. Every eligible spot that can be obtained is occupied, and every eye strained by the eager multitude of men, women and children to witness the conflict, though but little can be seen, as the smoke obscures the fortifications, but we can see the bursting of the boombs and the striking of the balls. The principal batteries now in service are the iron battery on Sullivan's Island, the floating battery and Fort Moultrie. The chief discharges have been from mortars, which we could tell from the bursting of the shells. Most of the firing has been very poor, many of the shells bursting a quarter and half a mile away, while Anderson has made a majority of his tell with fearful execution. It is impossible to ascertain with any correctness the amount of damage that he has done, as all the accounts which have come up are particularly biased, coming as they do from their own camp; but I accidentally overheard a confidential talk, in which one who had come up from the batteries admitted that thirty had been killed at Fort Moultrie, besides a great many wounded. The news from Morris Island is that none are hurt; but how unreasonable to one who has witnessed the incessant firing is this statement. Anderson has done nobly. For ten consecutive hours he has kept up a constant fire, at an average of two discharges a minute. Now tell me that he has done no damage. It has been acknowledged that one end of the floating battery has been knocked off, which will render it useless."

"Jasper," the correspondent of the New York *Times*, who was expelled from Charleston, gives the following brief story of the engagement:

"A witness of the cannonading of Fort Sumter for six hours, and having had a full description of it by gentlemen who witnessed it up to Saturday at 2 P. M., I can perhaps give a far more accurate account of it than the absurd ones sent North by the telegraph. After mailing my letter of April 11, I investigated all the points of interest in the city, found the Battery crowded with ladies, who remained there all night; the city, constantly patrolled by mounted volunteers and infantry in large numbers; while at General Pickens' and Gen. Beauregard's head-quarters there was evidence of intense activity. At 1 A. M., I repaired to the long Adger Pier, and there, mounted on a cotton bale, I quietly awaited the opening gun, armed only with an opera glass. At 19 minutes past 6 o'clock precisely, the first shot was fired from the Five mortar Battery on James' Island, followed in quick succession by the Iron Battery at Cummings' Point, the Floating Battery, Fort Moultrie, and the one at Mount Pleasant. At 6 A. M., Dr. Roberston, an intimate personal and professional friend, hurriedly approached me and inquired if Fort Sumter had opened fire. At 6½ o'clock precisely, the first gun was fired from Fort Sumter, directed at Stevens' Point, and soon the conflict became general on either side. The sun rose on as beautiful a morning as the world has ever seen, but soon the clouds gathered thick and fast, and nature poured forth her torrents as though frowning on the infamous spectacle. At times, the Fort was completely hid from view, yet the iron hail sped on its murderous work, and the distinctive sounds of shot and shell, could be clearly marked out as they cut the thin air with rapidity.

Wherever the haze lifted, I could discover the sacred flag of our country proudly spreading itself to the breeze. Although the shot fell around it thick and fast, yet it seemed to possess an absolute power of intangibility, and nothing could disturb it. The scene was solemn in the extreme. Even the crowed that now lined the wharf forbore, hushed the rude jest, and seemed at last to comprehend that war was at last inaugurated, and that too, by South Carolina.

Let me assure your readers that Sumter was not 'enveloped in flames' at any time; that the men were not seen out on a raft to collect water to extinguish the fire, simply because there was plenty of the article inside; that the Fort was not breached at all, and that it was not a blackended mass of ruins when the curtain dropped on the last act of the tragedy. No boat left Morris Island with a United States flag for Major Anderson when his own was shot away, simply because the Morris Island boys had no such flag to offer. They so hate the Stars and Stripes that they would have sooner been bitten by the moccasins of their own swamps than touch an emblem of the country they have cast off. It was a pretty telegraphic fiction, but very false. Major Anderson surrendered simply *because he found that the Fort could not continue the siege for any length of time.* He found that the United States vessels were not coming in, and he wished to prevent a useless shedding of blood. The paper warriors may accuse him of cowardice, but a purer, truer, more honest man does not walk this world."

Arrival at New York of Major Anderson and his Men.

Major Anderson landed at the Battery on Thursday, and was received by an immense crowd. His carraige was surrounded by the people, who expressed in cheers and other demonstrations their congratulations. He was followed by an immense throng through Broadway to the Brevort House, where he was joined by his wife.

The following is a digest of Capt. Doubleday's statement:

"The demand to surrender Fort Sumter was made on the 11th, and refused, not only by Major Anderson, but the unanimous voice of his command. On Friday morning at 3 o'clock the rebels sent word that fire would be opened in one hour, and at 4 o'clock the fire opened upon us from every direction, including the Hidden Battery. The fire was opened with a volley of 17 mortars firing 10-inch shell, and shot from 33 guns, mostly columbiads; we took breakfast, however, very leisurely. The command was divided into three watches, each under the direction of two officers. After breakfast they immediately went to the guns and opened fire on Fort Moultrie, Cummings Point and Sullivan's Island. The iron battery on Cummings' Point was of immense strength, and most of our shots glanced off.

Major Anderson refused to allow the men to work the guns on the parapet on account of such terrific fire being directed there. There is scarcely a room left in Fort Moultrie inhabitable. Several shot went through the Floating Battery, but it was little damaged. Two guns in the Iron Battery were dismounted. A man was stationed who cried 'shot!' or 'shell!' when the rebels fired; the garrison was thus enabled to dodge them at first. The workmen were reluctant to help to work the guns, but afterwards served most willingly and effectively against the Iron Battery.

The barracks caught fire several times on Friday, but were extinguished by the efforts of Mr. Hart, of New York, and Mr. Lyman, of Baltimore.

On Saturday the officers quarters caught fire from a shell, and the main gates were burnt. The magazines was surrounded by fire, and 90 bbls of powder were taken out and thrown into the sea. When the magazine was encircled by fire all our materials were cut off, and we had eaten our last biscuit two days before. The men had to lay on the ground with handkerchiefs over their faces to prevent smothering, and a favorable eddy of wind was all that saved our lives. The cartridge bags gave out, and five men were employed in manufacturing them out of our shirts, sheets and blankets. It will take half a million dollars to repair Fort Sumter's interior. Most of their shots were aimed at our flag.

The following is the conversation which occurred between Anderson and Wigfall:

The latter said—Gen. Beauregard wishes to stop this, sir.

Anderson replied—Well.

Wigfall—You have done all that can be done, and Gen. Beauregard wishes to know upon what terms you will evacuate the Fort.

Anderson—Gen. Beauregard is already acquainted with the terms.

Wigfall—Do I understand that you will evacuate on the terms proposed?

Anderson—Yes, and only on those.

Wigfall then returned. Ten minutes after, Col. Chestnut and others came from Beauregard asking if Anderson wanted any help, and stating that Wigfall had not seen Beauregard for two days, and had no authority for his demand on Anderson. To which Maj. Anderson replied: "Then we have been sold. We will raise our flag again." They requested him to keep it down until communication could be had with Gen. Beauregard, and three hours after another despatch came, acceding to the terms previously decided upon.

On Sunday morning, steamer Isabel came down and anchored off the Fort, when all the baggage was put on board the steamer Clinch, which was used as a transport between the Fort and the Isabel. The troops were under arms. A portion were told off to salute the flag, and when the last of 50 guns were fired the flag was lowered amid the loud and hearty cheers of the men, who then formed in gorge and embarked to the tune of Yankee Doodle. Two men were killed on the second round of the salute, by the explosion of a gun, four wounded, and one badly—left at Charleston.

On Monday the Isabel steamed down the harbor and transferred the troops to the Baltic, which sailed Tuesday morning. Fort Sumter had not been reinforced on any occasion. The Baltic arrived off Charleston on the morning of Friday, after the firing on Fort Sumter had commenced. The Pawnee and Pocahontas arrived next day. The Powhattan and Atlantic had not been seen. During all the while the fleet was off Charleston a heavy gale was blowing. The day Maj. Anderson evacuated preparations for reinforcing him had been made, to be attempted that night. A schooner was seized and an agreement made to pay the pilot and Captain $500 to put men in the Fort, but the Fort was evacuated before the attempt could be made.

Capt. Fox had instruction to attempt to provision the Fort without troops, and if fired on was to rush in the best way he could, but the gale prevented the arrival of tugs and transports.

The Harriet Lane is soon expected to arrive. The Pawnee has gone to Washington.

Among the many instances of the battle is that of Mr. Hart, a volunteer, who, when the flag was shot down and the rebel fire concentrated on the flag-staff, gallantly nailed the stars and stripes, amid a deadly fire and the cheers of the U. S. troops.

As the Baltic came up the harbor salutes were fired from all the Forts, and the immense throng on the battery were nearly wild with excitement and enthusiasm.

The appearance of any officer or soldier from Fort Sumter in the streets was the signal for a crowd and enthusiastic cheers.

The following is Major Anderson's despatch to the Secretary of War:

SIR—Having defended Fort Sumter until our quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge wall seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames and its door closed from the effects of heat, three cartridges of powder only being available and no provision but pork remaining, I accepted the terms of evacuation offered by Gen. Beauregard, being the same offered by him on the 11th inst., previous to the commencement of hostilities, and marched out of the Fort Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst., with colors flying and drum beating, bringing away my company and private property, and saluting my flag with 50 guns.

(Signed) ROBERT ANDERSON.

Disparity of Strength and Resources of the North and the South.

The Boston *Journal* says:

No absolute monarch—not Nicholas in the last Russian war, nor Napoleon in the Italian war—ever evoked mighty armaments with such rapid and intelligent energy as the free States of this Republic are now doing. It is not avidity for blood which inspires this demonstration. It is rather the opposite—the spirit of humanity, looking through and beyond the crisis, and choosing the wisest method of dealing with it. In modern times wars are short, and the shorter they can be made, the more merciful. This promises to be pre-eminently true of the contest into which we have now been forced, in spite of our long-suffering forbearance. We have the means of crushing out treason so that the example will last for ages, and the more promptly they are marshaled and made effective, the better.

The Government has and can have all the money it wants—there is no more thought about that matter. The Southern Confederacy is bankrupt, and is an outcast in all the money markets of the world. It must run substantially on the forced loan system, which is always the last resort of a doomed country.

They talk of 50,000 soldiers in South Carolina. They must have sprung up since the census of 1860. Let us glance at the figures of that document, in order to get some idea of the respective forces which can possibly be arrayed in the coming conflict. Will it not be fair, considering all the exigencies of war at the South, to consider the slaves of no more military value, on the whole, than injury? We think this would be an indulgent estimate, and so we will reject the slave population in these three different suppositions, viz:

1. If the free States are left alone to contend with the seceded States alone, the free populations from which armies will be drawn on both sides will be as follows:

For Government.	*Against Government*
18,904,619	2,656,481

2. If half of the people of the border States should fail in their loyalty and take up arms in league with the traitors, and the other half should stand aloof, the free populations would be represented in the field as follows:

For Government.	*Against Government.*
18,904,619	5,464,485

3. If all the slave States unite in armed conspiracy against the Government, the free population of this country would be arrayed in hostile divisions as follows:

For Government.	*Against Government.*
18,904,619	8,852,385

These figures, with the suggestions which they excite, speak for themselves. The facts, however, will prove harder on treason than the figures.

The other elements of warfare will be found, on examination, to be distributed not out of proportion with the above statistics. The traitors, through the exertions of one unsurpassed thief, have been tolerably well supplied with heavy ordnance and amunition, but beyond that they have to rely on the North, which reliance will now be stopped, and we shall have the sole benefit of the best artisans in the world. The commissariat of the disunion camp is meagre and must fail; ours is exhaustless. We abound with facilities for clothing, caring for and moving troops, and they are defective in all these points. We are mighty on the water, and can keep a fleet hovering along the entire Southern coast, distracting the disunion forces and inflicting enormous damage, which they have no means of counteracting or preventing.

Allowing, then, the secession soldiers all the bravery which Americans can claim—and we are not disposed to undervalue their merit in this respect—who can foresee but one result to this struggle between loyalty and treason? Who does not see, also, that it is the part of wisdom and patriotism to carry such an overwhelming force into the field, that this conspiracy shall be morally as well as physically overpowered, and thus brought to an end in the shortest possible time?

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For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentery habits,* they are valuable as a *Lazative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

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NASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.

MR. SPALDING.
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the Pills by mail, and oblige
Your ob't Servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.

MR. SPALDING.
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA., January 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING.
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—*I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
Direct,
A. STOVER, P. M